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## Ruling on Utility Rates Put Off Till September; RAF Bombs 22 Airdromes

### The World's Day—At a Glance
July 15, 1940

### In New England: Defense Apprentices Register

**Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission** announced today that no decision would be handed down on lower rates for 10 gas and electric companies until September because of the financial condition caused by the war. [Details: Page 9.]

**First apprentices** to commence training in mechanical arts in Boston under the summer national defense program registered for their classes. [Details: Page 9.]

### War Summary: Italians Harass British Colonials

**British bombed** 22 German airdromes in Germany and Netherlands during the past 48 hours, according to an Air Ministry announcement.

**Italian attacks** against British colonial troops in the Middle East, which have been in progress for a week, continued from Libya against Egypt, and from Ethiopia against Kenya and British Somaliland. [Details: Page 5.]

**Siege of Moyale,** in Kenya, in progress since July 10, ended with the British garrison withdrawing.

**British bombings** were reported at the Italian bases of Massaua in Eritrea and various points in Ethiopia, while damage to shipping was reported after British attacks on the Libyan port of Tobruk.

**British fleet** was said to have been considerably harassed by Italian airmen as it retreated toward Alexandria.

**Alexandria escaped** raiders, which were driven off by British airmen. Some 38 of the 163 American residents there were reported to have left.

**Raids on convoys** were renewed by Germans, who claimed to have sunk British merchantmen totaling 17,000 tons.

**Evacuation** of 8,500 children from southeastern coastal areas in anticipation of attack was ordered by the British authorities.

**Rumania** requisitioned all the country's 9,000 tank cars, including 1,000 either owned or leased by United States interests. Application must be made to the Government for cars, telling where they are to be shipped. Rumanian guards took British-chartered French ships up the Danube River to prevent their leaving secretly for Istanbul.

### Citizenship Applications Set Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Aliens, increasingly attracted to American citizenship, filed a record number of naturalization petitions here in the fiscal year just closed. George J. H. Follmer, Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, reported that 33,707 petitions were filed in the year ending last June 30. This represented a 90 per cent increase over the preceding fiscal year, during which 17,870 sought naturalization.

### In Washington: Public Assistance Drops

**The Social Security Board** reported that all types of public assistance payments totaled $272,152,000 in May, a decline of 2.6 per cent from April and 11.7 per cent under the same month a year ago. The total included earnings of persons employed on Federal work programs.

**The Civil Aeronautics Authority** announced that 204 airports, landing fields, and seaplane bases had been built during the first six months of this year. The total on July 1 was 2,655. Six states and Alaska had more than 100 landing fields and airports.

**The Commerce Department** reported that foreigners spent $170,000,000 visiting the United States last year, the largest total since 1929. Of this sum $93,000,000 came from Canada, $14,000,000 from Mexico. Americans spent $469,000,000 for foreign travel in addition to $28,00,000 paid for fare on United States vessels. This was $63,000,000 less than in 1938.

**The Departments of State and Justice** over the week end cut through the restricting red tape that had done much to prevent child refugees from coming to the United States. In Ottawa, Government officials made clear that the fact the British Government had deferred its scheme for evacuating children did not mean that private plans for removing British school children had been stopped. [Details: Page 1.]

### British Trans-Atlantic Flights to Start Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—Trans-Atlantic flights between New York and the British Isles via Montreal and Newfoundland will be started within a month, it was announced by Airways Atlantic, Ltd., a subsidiary of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. The planes, 25-ton four-motored flying boats, will carry mail and an unannounced number of passengers. They will carry no protective arms.

### Electorate Votes in Three Baltic States

RIGA, Latvia (AP)—National flags of the three Baltic States, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia, waved beside red hammer-and-sickle emblems of Soviet Russia at polling places as the electorates voted yesterday. It was the second of two days of ballot-making for the only list of candidates in the field—candidates indorsed by the Government and ordered to vote for closer union with Soviet Russia and eventually for sovietization of each Baltic country.

### Pacific Fleet Starts Sea Maneuvers

HONOLULU (AP)—Naval authorities announced the United States fleet had completed its two weeks of upkeep work at Pearl Harbor and would start routine operations at sea today. Some of the vessels will operate out of Pearl Harbor, others out of Lahaina Roads, the fleet anchorage at Maui Island.

### In Far East: Peace Move Reported

**Peace** in the Far East was said by the Associated Press to be the aim of reported negotiations between Britain and Japan. Authoritative British circles said the British might be willing to agree to a three-month closing of the Burma road—major remaining source of supply to China—if the Japanese would agree to negotiate a settlement with China during this period.

**Intimations** of the peace move were first contained in an unexpected radiocast by S. W. Jones, Acting Governor of Malaya. He declared that Britain "will go to the greatest length to avoid seconding and prolonging the war in the East, and will put forward every effort it can afford to end it." No official comment on the radiocast was available either in London or Washington.

**Japan,** claiming military necessity, barred all shipping along sections of the Chinese Coast south of Shanghai. The British refused to admit the necessity for the order, and said they would hold the Japanese responsible for any losses.

**The Imperial household** of Japan announced that the combined Fleet would concentrate off Yokohama for an inspection by Emperor Hirohito.

**Russian troop trains** were reported by "reliable travelers" at Vladivostok to be moving eastward toward sections of the Manchukuo-Siberian border, which have been the scene of previous Russo-Japanese incidents.

**Chinese leaders** sought to reassure the country that America is not giving a "go ahead" signal to Japan's ambitions to dominate East Asia. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek explained that a statement by Stephen T. Early, President Roosevelt's Press Secretary, meant Washington would like to see a genuine, nonaggressive Monroe Doctrine in Asia, but not a counterfeit built on aggression. [Details: Page 4.]

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## Policy of Pay To Guardsmen Faces Industry

**N. E. employers' attitude on both wages and job security for men in limited service awaited.**

Facing the possibility that New England National Guard units may be called to active duty for at least a year, many New England employers today are considering what policy to adopt regarding pay and job-security for officers and men answering the call for limited service.

Although no New England units were included in the plan announced last week by President Roosevelt to put four divisions of various National Guard units in the field as soon as possible, local employers are nevertheless studying the alternatives in dealing with those answering the call: to discharge such an employee with or without hope for a similar job when he returns, to adjust his income so that there will be no financial loss during his army life, or to give him a leave of absence with full pay and full security of a job on return.

**General Policy**

New England employers, predicted Col. Porter B. Chase, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Massachusetts Guard, will follow in general any policy laid down in other States whose Guard units are "called up." These other States, said Colonel Chase, will probably piece together a policy based upon similar experience during the Mexican Intervention of 1916, the World War, and the peacetime summer encampments.

Under these latter training periods, many establishments, including those in this State, grant a full leave of absence with pay and job security, in addition to regular vacation periods with pay, aggregating in many cases as much as six weeks of pay while an employee was away from his desk each year.

Colonel Chase emphasized the serious disruption which in any case follows the decision to put the Guard on active duty. He declared today that many veterans of the World War spent years in re-establishing themselves, while many have not yet reached a place which they feel they would have occupied had they not shouldered arms.

**Employers Praised**

Colonel Chase particularly praised those employers who grant full miltary leave with pay to Guardsmen attending such routine maneuvers as the three-week exercise at Plattsburg, N. Y., during August.

The contribution of these employers to national defense, he said, "is far beyond their financial outlay for the work not done."

Colonel Chase said the Guard office here has no statistics to show whether Guard officers in civilian life on the average receive more income than their Army pay schedule, or to show what the percentage of married men is among officers or enlisted men.

He did agree, however, with the generality that the enlisted men, who make up most of the Guard personnel, would all lose financially if they were forced to live on military pay alone.

**No Extended Duty**

Inasmuch as no extended duty has as yet been planned for New England Guardsmen, other than routine summer encampments, no Massachusetts Guardsmen are expected to take advantage now of the War Department's recent offer to allow married Guardsmen to resign if called for such extended duty.

For Guardsmen who do go on such duty, said the Colonel, there is always the possibility that the expansion of the requirements of the Regular Army may be sufficient to absorb any Guardsmen who would prefer to continue in military life rather than take their chances in getting re-established as civilians.

On extended active duty, pay and accommodations for Guardsmen are expected to be the same as those at summer encampments. During the three Plattsburg weeks the Guardsmen and other reserve officers are considered on a par with "regulars."

**On Active Duty**

On active duty, enlisted men are provided food, clothing (everything except underwear), most of their laundry and cleaning expenses, quarters; in addition they get base pay at the daily rate of $1 for a "buck" private, $1.15 for a first-class private, $1.40 for a corporal, $1.80 for a line sergeant, $2.80 for a staff or technical sergeant, and $4.20 for the highest ranking sergeant.

On active duty, officers are provided quarters but must buy and maintain all their clothing, and must pay for their food ration. In addition, their daily base pay is: $4.17 for a second-lieutenant, $5.56 for a first-lieutenant, $6.67 for a captain, $8.33 for a major, $9.72 for a lieutenant-colonel, $11.11 for a colonel, $16.66 for a brigadier-general, and $22.22 for a major-general.

### Britain Adds Up Nazi Sea Claims

*By the Associated Press*

London, July 15

The Admiralty press section, adding up German reports of naval successes, said yesterday that the Nazis have claimed they have sunk or damaged 20 capital ships in the past four months—five more than Britain possessed at the start of the war.

It said also that 15 more cruisers than Britain had last September have been reported sunk or damaged by the Germans.

## Churchill Ties British Effort Directly to U. S.

**ROME, July 15 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, regarded as the journalistic spokesman for Premier Mussolini, indicated today that Germany and Italy would serve an ultimatum on Great Britain within a few days, offering it a choice between surrender or destruction.**

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, linking America's defense directly with Britain's fight for life, declared tonight that the British Navy put the French fleet out of action because that fleet in Reichsführer Hitler's hands would have "endangered the security both of Great Britain and the United States.

"We are fighting by ourselves alone, but we are not fighting for ourselves alone," the Prime Minister asserted in a radiocast to the Empire and to America.

As for Britain, he said, "We would rather see London laid in ruins and ashes than that it should be tamely taken and enslaved."

In drawing the teeth of the French Navy, he said, "Our painful task is now completed, although an unfinished battleship still rests in a Moroccan harbor and there are a number of French warships at Toulon and in various French ports all over the world.

"These are not in a condition or of a character to derange our preponderance of naval power."

[Nevertheless, the British have been reported maintaining a virtual blockade of the French West Indian Island of Martinique, where some French warships are anchored.]

"Should the invader come to Britain, there will be no placid lying down of the people in submission before him as we have seen, alas, in other countries," the Prime Minister said. "We shall defend every village, every town and every city. The vast mass of London itself, street by street, could easily devour an entire hostile army."

**Text of Churchill's speech: Page 4.**

## United States Eases Entry Of Child Refugees

**Washington cuts red tape for visitors under 16; transportation problem still unsolved.**

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 15—Slashing of governmental red tape today figuratively brought thousands of child refugees nearer United States shores, but transportation and financial problems still threatened to hold them at home.

After considerable negotiating, the Departments of State and Justice made changes in immigration regulations to facilitate the entry of child visitors under 16.

Heretofore, such persons would have been required to come in under regular immigration quotas with their support assured by individuals rather than by organizations. This restriction is an old one, designed originally to prohibit indentured or contract labor.

Under the altered rules children will be admitted on visitors' visas upon the showing of intention to return home after the war.

Nonprofit corporations, approved by the Attorney General, will be allowed to file affidavits as well as individuals.

The affidavits must guarantee: (1) that the child will not become a public charge; (2) that arrangements have been made or will be made for the reception and placement of such child in accordance with standards of the United States Children's Bureau; and (3) that the sum of $50 for each child has been, or upon initial placement of the child, will be deposited in a trust fund established by and to be used by the corporation "to meet all contingencies, not otherwise met or provided for, arising after such initial placement, respecting either the care of the child while in the United States or its departure therefrom."

Even with the new immigration rules, large scale mass migration will still depend on how many $50 guarantees the National Child Refugee Committee, of New York, can raise, and how many satisfactory American homes will be opened.

Transportation problems are still to be ironed out. Under the new regulations there is no longer any bar to having refugee children's passage paid by foreign governments, but the question of shipping facilities and safe convoy still remains. British and American officials both feel it would be unsafe to bring shiploads of children through war zones without sufficient convoy.

**Child evacuation to Canada will require private action: Page 5.**

## Chicago Suspense Grows As 3rd Term Crisis Nears; Roosevelt Holding Control

Wide World

**Democrats at Work on Their 1940 Tasks**

**Upper: Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky (left), who will be Permanent Chairman, and William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who will deliver tonight's keynote address, shown looking over the huge gavel which has been used in the last four Democratic conventions. Lower: At the first meeting of the Resolutions Committee (left to right), Senator Burton Wheeler of Montana, Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico, and Senator Robert Wagner of New York, Chairman of the Committee.**

**Convention determined to upset tradition and nominate leader twice President.**

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, July 15—The Democratic National Convention met at 11:05, C. S. T., today under conditions unprecedented in the history of American politics.

The Convention is dominated by one man, President Roosevelt, who for two long years has declined to discuss his political intentions and who, only last Friday, announced his firm intention not to come to Chicago.

It met today determined to break the unwritten law of American political history not to nominate a President for a third term.

It started, furthermore, determined on making this nomination without having received—right down to the final minute—any formal word that the man it intended to nominate would accept if the honor were bestowed upon him.

Mr. Roosevelt's confidential commitment, it is understood, includes only what he will do if drafted and drafted in the sense of receiving the nomination by acclamation. Even to Mr. Farley in his secret conference at Hyde Park, it is understood, Mr. Roosevelt only discussed what he would do if nominated, without going into nomination plans.

**Spectacular Scheme**

This has worked out into a spectacular but tentative scheme put forward by partisans here designed to emphasize the widespread demand for his renomination. Under it his name would not be formally put in nomination at all, but after the nominating speeches for lesser figures had ended the regular roll-call would be started, and Mr. Roosevelt would be given their votes, State by State, without any preliminary formalities, making the choice unanimous by the end of the ballot. Failing this strategy Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated by Judge John E. Mack of New York, who nominated him in 1932 and 1936.

As the convention started today the other outstanding development is the growth of sentiment for John Nance Garner as Mr. Roosevelt's running mate. The Garner boom emphasizes the delegates' desire to preserve the appearance of party harmony and to put additional pressure on National Chairman James A. Farley to retain his post.

The situation at almost every point is in dramatic contrast with that of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia. At Philadelphia's wholly "unbossed" convention there was the thrilling victory by a late starter—Wendell L. Willkie—under conditions of excitement that jerked the massed galleries out of their seats. Here in Chicago, on the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt's nomination on the first ballot is taken for granted, while the platform in all major respects will be what he dictates from the White House or through his lieutenants. Chief interest here centers on two points: First, the procedure under which Mr. Roosevelt's expected acceptance of the Convention's draft will come; second, the degree of party harmony and enthusiasm that can be mustered up under the present unique circumstances.

**Several Possible Modifiers**

Bound up in this latter point are several matters which may prove ultimately critical in winning or losing a closely-fought presidential campaign: whether National Chairman James A. Farley can be reconciled to the third term, whether a compromise Vice-Presidential candidate can be selected who will unite the badly divided New Deal and conservative wings of the Party, and finally, whether the wording of the foreign affairs plank can be made to satisfy noninterventionists, led by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and others.

These matters were not immediately visible as the crack of Mr. Farley's gavel at noon today in the immense Chicago Stadium set in motion the strangest convention that the Democratic Party has ever held. Mayor Kelly of Chicago welcomed the delegates, followed by Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, speaking in behalf of Governor Horner.

Tonight comes the keynote speech of William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House, while tomorrow night comes the address of Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky.

But it is not these routine speeches which set the mood for the Convention, nor even the con-

*Continued on Page 15, Column 1*

## Women Debate Equal Rights

By Dorothea Kahn
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, July 15—Equal rights for women, which not all women want, will become a campaign issue if the feminine wing of the Democratic Convention has its usual influence.

The 18-woman Advisory Platform Committee which met here in advance of the Convention is offering to the Resolutions Committee, with the approval of a large dinner gathering of women delegates, a statement of policy on this issue which would have the effect of placing the Democratic Party in opposition to the proposed equal rights amendment, the measure the Republican National Convention recently indorsed.

The statement indorsed by the Democratic women reads: "The Democratic Party will continue its efforts to achieve equality of opportunity for women and men without impairing the social legislation which promotes true equality by safeguarding the health, safety, and economic welfare of women workers."

For years there have been two sharply differentiated schools of feminine thought on this matter, but never before has the proposal to give women equal rights with men by constitutional amendment found its way into the major party platforms. Up to now the women have been arguing it out among themselves. On one side have stood mostly professional women and their allies, urging that all legal inequalities between the sexes be wiped out at one stroke by a constitutional amendment. Leading this group has been the National Women's Party, and more recently, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. On the other side are lined up groups which favor protective legislation for women in industry and who fear the proposed amendment would sweep away what they regard as social safeguards. In this camp are found the National Women's Trade Union League and the League of Women Voters.

**Granted by Republicans**

The first group won out at the Republican Convention. But here the other side has strong representation in Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who is very much "anti-equal rights" in this particular controversy. Furthermore, the last issue of the Democratic Digest, published by the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, carried a proposed labor platform written by Rose Schneiderman, leading woman trade unionist, in which "opposition to the equal rights amentment" was a plank.

Now the question is: What will the men folk do? As Senator Rob-

*Continued on Page 15, Column 4*

## Intimate Message from Chicago

### Long Third-Term Suspense Condensed in Chicago as Democratic Leaders Jockey Their Aspirations and Issues Into Secondary Positions

*By Erwin D. Canham, General News Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago, July 15

The long-drawn suspense which has hovered these years over the Democratic Party's next presidential nominee has entered its tortured last minutes. That is to say, while most people here believe President Roosevelt cannot avoid accepting the third-term nomination, they are waiting with impatience all the greater for the years of waiting behind it, to see exactly how he will take the plunge, who his running-mate will be, whether isolationists within the Party can make a foreign-affairs plank uncomfortably stiff for the President.

It is still possible for the President's opponents in his party to make some things hard for him during these five days. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, ably aided by Senators Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, D. Worth Clark of Idaho, Pat McCarran of Nevada, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, and a number of others, are seeking to make the foreign affairs commitment awkwardly specific. They are proposing not simply to pour the sauce of no-expeditionary-force over an interventionist plank, but rather to bind the President against use of the Air Force and Navy overseas. They would commit the Party against conscription. They would condemn participation in foreign wars and controversies. They will doubtless be voted down in most particulars, but what is left may well be rather distasteful to the President and Secretary Hull.

The Farley nominating speech now doubtless will be made by Raymond M. Fisher of Nanuet, N. Y. It had been expected that Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, still an unreconstructed New Deal rebel, would make it. But Senator Glass may not attend the Convention.

**Farley Wants One Full Ballot**

Mr. Farley does not expect to get many votes, but he is going to insist that the first ballot be regular, that all delegations must record themselves and all possible candidates get their full meed of votes, before the ballot is declared unanimous for Mr. Roosevelt. There had been talk of Roosevelt's nomination by acclamation, but Mr. Farley is rigidly opposed, for that process would prevent the registration of scattered independent votes.

However, if the anti-Roosevelt forces have their way, they might call for a poll of each delegation that announces its complete total for Roosevelt, hoping thereby to expose considerable rank-and-file defections. This would be another way for the opponents to irritate the mighty steam-roller.

And finally, the Convention just might nominate its very own vice-presidential candidate. The New Dealers could doubtless block the nomination of a particularly obnoxious candidate, but they might not be able to secure their own first choice. There are, therefore, something like three lists of the vice-presidential possibilities: the New Deal, acceptables, the intermediates, and the New Deal objectionables. Here they are:

New Deal Acceptables
Secretary of State Cordell Hull.
Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.
Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.
Senator James A. Byrnes of South Carolina.

Intermediates
Gov. Lloyd Stark of Missouri.
Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas.
Speaker William D. Bankhead of Alabama.

And several others (the dark horses here are so dark that they pass through the hotel lobbies unnoticed).

New Deal Objectionables
Vice-President Garner.
Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.
Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

The last entry may be challenged, and perhaps it should be left open to doubt. But it is the way the most earnest New Dealers talk, and their talk often reflects the White House.

**Hull Still Under Pressure**

It seems that pressure is still being brought on Secretary Hull to take the vice-presidential place, on the ground that Roosevelt-Hull would be an eminent ticket, with conservatism and character added by the Tennessean, a ticket taking its place squarely on international issues. But it remains very doubtful whether Mr. Hull would accept the second place, and if he did it would certainly only be as an obedient party soldier.

Yesterday talk sprung up an effort to persuade Mr. Garner to take renomination as Vice-President. New Dealers repudiated it. They did not deny, however, that they are seeking to keep Mr. Farley as National Chairman. Some close to Mr. Farley said that he, too, might bow to party discipline and conduct the campaign. It seemed an entire possibility.

Two eminent presidential aspirants are ruled out of the Vice-Presidency: Mr. Farley and Robert H. Jackson, Attorney-General, because both come from New York and neither could share the ticket with Mr. Roosevelt, since a State's electoral votes cannot be cast for two men from the same state.

Altogether, the Chicago atmosphere is shot with suspensive heat-lightning. Everybody will be glad when it's over.

# Raw Materials Are Assured As U. S. Defense Is Speeded

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 15 — Led by President Roosevelt, that part of the Administration not at the Chicago convention today buckled down to a week of intensive work on the national defense program, stimulated by a week-end assurance that the Nation would have adequate supplies of critical and strategic raw materials.

With many members of key congressional military and naval committees staying in Washington during the recess, it is expected that much of the spade work of President Roosevelt's $10,000,000,000 defense requests will be done by the time Congress reconvenes on July 22. Prominent among these recess-workers is Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, who will devote his time to preparing the Burke-Wadsworth universal military training bill for speedy Congressional action.

The White House has announced that this week the President will meet with a number of men and committees working on defense measures. Chief among these will be the National Defense Advisory Commission through which the Government is co-ordinating both the procurement of raw materials and their conversion into materials of war.

**Stettinius Report**

In a week-end report to the Nation, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., head of the Commission's materials division, announced that the country has obtained or will obtain all the supplies necessary for America's gigantic armament effort. Mr. Stettinius said that procurement of raw materials was proceeding more satisfactorily than had been anticipated six weeks ago.

The former Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation laid this success to the co-operation of both governmental agencies and private industry. He said the industry had made available vital and confidential information while the Government had contributed the services of experts in many fields.

The report said that the question of obtaining adequate supplies of rubber, considered the most pressing need six weeks ago, was being met through the expansion of synthetic rubber production and that "it is expected that before this month is over a plan of synthetic rubber production will have been worked out which in the future could eliminate our dependence upon imports."

**Details of Report**

Mr. Stettinius's reports on other important strategic materials were as follows:

**Aluminum**—Industry has advised the commission of plans for expansion and its willingness to erect plant to cover entire program as needs develop.

**Toluol**—Industry has studied needs and potentialities and a large part of production will come from petroleum industry which has never before produced toluol commercially.

**Optical Glass** — Bausch and Lomb, principal producers, together with United States Bureau of Standards have developed production to point where adequate supply is assured.

**Tin** — Reconstruction Finance Corporation is co-operating with industry to build up sufficient reserves and has set up metals reserve corporation to purchase tin and other defense metals.

**Tin Smelter**—Conferences have been held with four principal smelting companies in the United States working toward erection of tin smelting plant in this country. Tin now smelted in England.

**Plate Production**

**Armor Plate**—Production of heavy plate will be adequate to meet the enlarged naval program, while steel industry preparing to increase its production of light armor plate.

**Aviation Gasoline**—Petroleum industry informed of specifications and rapid progress being made to store supply adequate for all demands.

**Parachute Webbing**—Immediate defense requirements expected to be met through assembling of the country's available flax supplies.

**Chemical Industry**—Army and Navy Munitions Board has set up 15 divisions of the chemical industry to study requirements to meet demand. Our chemical division is co-operating with munitions board and each of the 15 divisions represents leaders in the respective fields.

Criticism of President Roosevelt's refusal to economize on pump-priming projects in the face of current defense spending was voiced today by Representative Daniel A. Reed (R) of New York, Chairman of the House Republican Committee on national debt policy.

Representative Reed pointed out that "this is the first $20,000,000,000 session of Congress in American history, surpassing by almost $2,000,000,000 the total appropriations of any one session during the World War."

# Labor to Co-operate

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP) — Belief that the needs of national defense might bring an end to organized labor's five-year-old civil war was expressed at the White House today after 16 officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, and railway labor unions had pledged co-operation in the defense program.

The promise of co-operation was given to President Roosevelt in a letter signed by the labor officials who make up the Labor Policy Advisory Committee of the National Defense Commission. This Committee was created recently for the announced purpose of preventing stoppages of work in vital defense industries and preserving labor standards.

Expressing "full and unstinted devotion to our country and to the program of national defense," the union leaders told the President:

"We and our membership are united in our effort and determination to give effective and expeditious co-operation in the fulfillment of the defense program, and to contribute to a free and secure democracy."

# Only Single Men in Guard Ranks Drafted

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The War Department and State military officials acted yesterday to ease the manifold personnel complications confronting the 50,000 National Guardsmen facing probable mobilization.

Officials disclosed that state adjutants general had been advised to permit married men in the lower ranks to resign if they were unwilling to respond to an order for extended active training duty such as contemplated by President Roosevelt.

A movement among employers to give limited leaves-of-absence to men summoned by the Army or Navy likewise promised to cushion personnel difficulties resulting from the prospective partial mobilization of the Guard.

Under the new official policy governing service in the National Guard, only single men will fill the three lowest ranks of private, corporal, and sergeant. Married men already in these ranks will be permitted to resign.

The policy does not apply to the higher enlisted ranks of master, staff, and technical sergeant, which carry pay considered sufficient to provide for dependents.

Looking toward the time when thousands of workers annually may leave their jobs for periods of military service, many employers already had worked out plans for leaves with pay before President Roosevelt announced last week his intention to call four National Guard divisions to active duty, if Congress approves.

**Only 60 Days Allotted**

Most of these plans, however, had contemplated no more than 60 days absence whereas the War Department has recommended a minimum of a year's activity for the Guardsmen.

On active duty the civilian soldiers have the same status as a Regular Army trooper, whose base pay is $21 a month, though commissioned and non-commissioned officers and skilled specialists receive more.

Among business, industrial, financial and civic organizations, the movement for leaves with pay is being promoted by Col. Robert A. Roos, San Francisco business leader and Army Reserve officer, and some associates. Their program is for 30 days' leave.

Reviving a World War practice, the National Retail Dry Goods Association's directors have urged 5,650 member stores to adopt the plan. Similar action has been taken by the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers

Among cities, Atlanta, Ga., has enacted ordinances providing 14 days with pay to employees called to service and protecting the rank of those required to serve longer.

Sacramento, Calif., has adopted similar rules and San Diego, Calif., has directed its Civil Service Commission to modify rules to permit service beyond 15 days. Augusta, Ga., has granted leaves without the loss of jobs to those enlisting, as well as to trainees. Los Angeles has adopted the Roos Plan.

**Business Falls Into Line**

Practically all cities, the Conference of Mayors has found, have adopted resolutions similar to one from Providence, R. I., urging citizens to support national defense efforts.

Numerous large business and industrial firms have adopted the Roos Plan, with General Mills, Inc., going so far as to grant 60 days with pay, in addition to regular vacations.

Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, also has been informed that stock exchanges in San Francisco, St. Louis, Baltimore and Cleveland have approved the system and that favorable responses have been received from Lancaster, Pa.; Lincoln, Neb.; Tyler, Tex.; Boston and New York.

Among the widely known firms and associations co-operating are the Southern Pacific Railroad; Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; Macy's of New York; Filene's of Boston; California Shoe Retailers, Pennsylvania Retailers' Association; Kansas City Chamber of Commerce; Pittsburgh Retail Merchants; New York City Retail Dry Goods Association; Bank of America, and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

In addition, the War Department understands that hundreds of smaller firms are participating.

The Roos Plan applies to members of the Army and Navy Reserve forces and to the National Guard and other state military units.

# Stimson for Haste

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson, leaving by plane for Washington today, said he hoped the United States would have some kind of military training system within a month.

As he was discussing his views on the subject—he favors compulsory military training—a reporter recalled that Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire at the airport two days ago predicted the inauguration of some training system within 30 days.

"I hope the Senator is right about the length of time," Secretary Stimson remarked. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stimson.

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# Batista, Cuban 'Strong Man,' Apparent President-Elect

HAVANA, July 15 (AP)—Fulgencio Batista, who once gained a narrow fame as the best stenographer in the Cuban Army, appeared today to have won election as President of his country.

In voting yesterday, marked by scattered violence in which four persons were killed, Mr. Batista was credited unofficially with gaining a three to two, or better, margin of victory over former President Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin.

In 1,574 precincts out of the island's 5,590, Mr. Batista had 239,263 votes to 240,460 for the former President.

In the race for Mayor of Havana, second most important elective office in Cuba, Raul Menocal, a Batista man, had 64,304 votes to 59,022 votes for Miguel Mariano Gomez, adherent of the Grau group, in 531 of the city's 844 precints.

The President-elect is scheduled to take office next Oct. 1 for a four-year term. He cannot succeed himself.

Cubans acknowledged that actually the 39-year-old peasant-born Batista could have taken over the Presidency at any time since he led Cuba's classic "revolt of the six sergeants" Sept. 4, 1933.

Instead, he chose for more than five years to remain the head of Cuba's armed forces.

**Quit Army for Test**

Only last December, Mr. Batista resigned from the Army and dropped his title of Colonel to become a candidate for the Presidency—to find out how he stood with Cuba's 2,000,000 voters.

Mr. Batista was supported by seven political parties and Dr. Grau by three. Dr. Grau, a 58-year-old aristocrat and intellectual, had remained a candidate only at the personal request of Mr. Batista, who deemed him the best the opposition could offer.

The Cuban "Strong Man" and his junta named Dr. Grau to the Presidency when they first came to power but he resigned in January, 1934, after disagreements.

Dr. Grau in recent months headed the Cuban Constituent Assembly, which drafted a new Constitution for the Nation, providing for various social reforms and for a Premier to be named by the President. A military man may not be President, with the especial exception of Mr. Batista.

**Balloting Postponed**

Yesterday's election had been frequently postponed since February to permit completion of the Constitution.

Besides the death of four persons in election disorders, more than a score were wounded. Some voting booths were burned, some telephone wires cut and a bridge or two destroyed.

Juan Marinello, in whom the Communists placed their hopes, appeared to have no chance to win the Mayor's office.

In the Presidential contest, there were scattered charges and counter-charges of fraud, but they were considered unlikely to alter the result.

Wide World

**Fulgencio Batista**

**Who, from all indications, has been elected President of Cuba. Official returns have not been announced.**

# U. S. Warned of Appeasement By Nazis to Turn Security Aside

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO — In the United States security must come first and business later if democracy is to win the Battle of America, now being plotted by Adolf Hitler, according to Dr. Wolfgang Hallgarten, German economist who was exiled from Nazi Germany.

Dr. Hallgarten, who had access to the archives of the German Foreign Office and Naval Department during the Stresemann era in preparation for his book on pre-war European imperialism, told the Commonwealth Club here that France fell because French industrialists and politicians grew fat by promoting German rearmament, and because high French officials were not beneath accepting bribes when the welfare of their country was at stake.

"The main reason why Hitler was not stopped in time," Dr. Hallgarten exclaimed, "was the naïve British and French belief that they could go on doing business as usual with one or two Fascist neighbors. In return for their assistance Hitler has confiscated French plants."

**Will Try It on U. S.**

The same sort of appeasement program will be directed in the United States by the Nazi propaganda machine as occurred in the erstwhile Allied countries, the speaker declared. First, Germany will pledge peace and security to the American farmer and workingman. Then the American millionaire will be told Germany will assist him by opposing Stalin. It will only be a question of time until appeasement has weakened the Nation's morale, Dr. Hallgarten declared.

The speaker insisted that "the State must take the lead in guaranteeing the safety of all its citizens." He said democracy should become a "preventive totalitarianism."

Enlarging on his theory that "the Third Reich could never have conquered Europe, if the Allies had shown the same strength in the 1930's as they did in 1918 and 1919," Dr. Hallgarten said that the first dangerous appeasement move came when British and other armament magnates offered Germany substantial credits for rearmament because their firms were "suffering from the outbreak of peace."

He told of how the British and French armament firms promoted Germany's reviving nationalism in order to develop business. "They were deliberately preparing suicide," Dr. Hallgarten said.

**Monopoly Proved Drag**

The speaker re-emphasized that "the entire backstage story of this war consists of the fiasco of appeasement. Without the appeasers Hitler could never have become what he is."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill was described by Dr. Hallgarten "as the only man in England in the appeasement days who knew what was going on. Neville Chamberlain was the incorporation of the old business politician."

The speaker attacked the "old monopolism" in the Allied countries, declaring that because of industrial monopolies armament had been delayed and plane manufacturing was lagging. He said that Lord Duffield, "the British Ford," had noticeably improved the situation.

In France, according to Dr. Hallgarten, banking interests and monopolies had so weakened the industrial machine and financial condition of the Nation that "when Hitler occupied the Rhineland in 1936, France could not do anything because she could not get necessary credit."

In view of such lessons in Europe, Dr. Hallgarten drew the conclusion that the United States must not close its eyes to similar dangers, since some interests in Wall Street, he said, are even now talking business dealings with Hitler.

"Security must come first and business later," he said, and the businessmen of the Commonwealth Club applauded.

# Luxemburg Royalty Sails on U. S. Cruiser

LISBON, Portugal, July 15 (AP)—Some members of the Royal Family of Luxemburg sailed for the United States today aboard the United States cruiser Trenton.

The Grand Duchess Charlotte-Adelgonde, ruler of Luxemburg, who was reported earlier as planning to accompany her family, remained here.

[The Royal Family of Luxemburg includes the Grand Duchess, her consort, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma; and six children, Prince Jean, Prince Charles, and Princesses Elizabeth, Marie-Adelaide, Marie-Gabrielle and Alix.]

# *Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures*

**By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship**

**Australia**

Petersham (Fifth Church, Sydney): Town Hall, Crystal Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 22. (Note change of date.)

**United States**

**California**

Belvedere: Belvedere School, 8 p. m., July 18.

**District of Columbia**

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., July 23.

**Florida**

Daytona Beach: Municipal Band Shell, Ocean Shore Board Walk, 8 p. m., July 22.

Miami (First Church): Bay Front Park, 8 p. m., July 26.

West Palm Beach (auspices Churches Delray Beach, Lake Worth, and West Palm Beach and Society, Stuart): City Park, 8:15 p. m. July 23.

# Returning to Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, July 15 (AP)—Hundreds of Gibraltar families recently transferred to French Morocco are returning to their homes.

Officials said that "circumstances" had arisen necessitating their immediate withdrawal from Morocco.

# Back-to-Farm Movement Is More Marked

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The American farm population on Jan. 1 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 32,245,000, the largest in 24 years.

The estimate is 186,000 more than a year ago and represents an increase of 2,076,000 for the decade, 1930-39. The highest farm population figure ever reported was 32,530,000 in 1916.

The increase during the 1930's followed a decrease of 1,445,000 during the 1920's and a net loss of 463,000 between 1910 and 1920.

The Department says farms lost 2,179,000 persons through migration during the 1930's, but that an excess of rural births over deaths more than offset losses through movement to urban areas. Births were reported at 7,361,000 and deaths at 3,313,000 during the past decade.

A lack of opportunity in cities may add 2,000,000 more persons to the rural population by 1950, the Deparament says.

"An increase in farm population at this time means growing pressure of population on natural resources, especially in the poorer agricultural areas," the Department says. "Technological changes in agriculture have kept pace with those in industry, and the labor requirements for agricultural production have been decreased."

The Department says that normal requirements in farm production for both domestic and foreign outlets now can be met with approximately 1,600,000 fewer workers on farms than in 1929—which, with their dependents, means 3,500,000 fewer persons. Farm employment is said to have decreased more than 300,000 between 1930 and 1940.

Largest increases in farm population during the past 10 years were in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. The South Atlantic States, from Maryland and Delaware to Florida, showed the next largest gain. Areas most severely affected by droughts of 1934 and 1936 reported increases before 1935 and decreases thereafter.

# Farm Loans Cut

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—More than one-third of the $385,000,000 the Farm Security Administration lent to rehabilitate farmers in the past five years has been repaid, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

Although the loans to some 800,000 farmers will not fall due for four or five years, the Department said more than $130,000,000 already had been repaid.

# New Indictments For Pendergast

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15 (AP)—Tom Pendergast, deposed Kansas City Democratic "boss," R. Emmet O'Malley and A. L. McCormack were named by a Federal Grand Jury July 13 in two indictments charging conspiracy to obstruct justice in connection with the $9,000,000 Missouri Fire Insurance compromise.

Mr. Pendergast and Mr. O'Malley, former State Insurance Superintendent, have served Federal prison terms for failure to pay income taxes on money the Government charged was paid them in connection with the compromise.

Mr. McCormack, St. Louis insurance man, was a key witness for the Government before the Grand Jury which returned those indictments. He had not previously been named on a criminal charge.

# *Christian Science Services on Radio*

**New England**

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, July 21, Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.
10:45 a. m. WRUL (formerly WIXAL) 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Aug. 4, Sept. 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 1.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), Sept. 29.

**Eastern States**

**Florida**

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

**New York**

New York—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 21.
New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 4, 18.

**Central States**

**Minnesota**

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

**Ohio**

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, July 21; Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.

**Pacific States**

**California**

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 21; Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.
San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Aug. 4, Sept. 1.

**Washington**

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on July 21; Aug. 4, 18; Sept. 1, 15.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, July 14, 28; Aug. 11, 25; Sept. 8, 22.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15.

# London Closes Station

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—The famous Vine Street Police Station, familiar alike to West End revellers and criminals, closed its doors yesterday. In a wartime consolidation it has moved to new quarters in near-by Savile-Row along with another old-timer, the Marlborough Street station.

# Italy Warns Latin America To Shun U. S. Trade Pool

By Saville R. Davis

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, July 15—With a weather eye to the approaching Havana Conference, an Italian spokesman has made a declaration which is calculated to make a profound impression on the nations south of the Rio Grande.

The article was written by the authoritative Virginio Gayda, Sunday Editor of the Giornale d'Italia. The statement of this writer, who is regarded as a spokesman of Premier Mussolini, was in reply to the project announced in Washington for buying up Latin-American surpluses. He said:

"It is evident that a concentration of commerce in the Americas can only provoke the formation on other continents of similar economic blocs for defense and stability."

In other words, efforts to bring about an intercontinental autarchy in the Americas will be combatted by a continental autarchy in Europe.

This declaration appears to be mild on the face of it. It always has been taken for granted that Germany and Italy will extend their system of autarchy to the whole of Europe as long as they can control Europe's destinies. But examined in the terms of Latin-American politics and of the delicate issues facing the Havana conference, Signor Gayda's rejoinder is at once seen to touch the most sensitive spot in the United States inter-American policy.

**Two Interpretations**

In the light of Signor Gayda's exposition and of other information available here to supplement it, his remark is expected to be interpreted by Latin Americans in two ways:

To begin with, if South and Central American nations join in an economic bloc directed by the United States, they will cut off their relations with their cultural and racial motherlands in Spain, Italy and Germany. Trade is the means of communication between them. It is by trade that remittances for families are sent back home. Trade pays for steamship tickets, going and coming, and for the steamship lines themselves: for exchange artists, professors, and students. It brings goods of the sort to which the Spanish, Italian and German elements in Latin America have become habituated and which mean home to them. Cut this trade off and the United States with its alien imperialist culture, so it is implied here, will prove cold comfort as a substitute.

Secondly, and far more important is the consideration that if Latin America substitutes trade with the United States for its trade with Europe, it will forfeit the one means of retaining its independence from control by the United States.

For it is axiomatic in Latin-American diplomacy that European diplomats as well as European traders are played off against those of the United States. Lower prices are one result. But far greater is the political advantage derived. The United States, so it is well known in Buenos Aires, Argentina, or Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, cannot revert to its earlier imperialism as long as these governments can threaten to swing over to the European and to the potentially hostile side. This has been the chief strategy by which the ambitious but small and otherwise powerless Latin-American nations have been able to bring the powerful United States to terms.

**Favorable Terms Expected**

It is true, of course, that the British Navy stands between the Americas and Axis trade at the moment. But it is confidently assumed here that the war will be ended on favorable terms for the Axis, and it is expected that Latin America at least will consider this as a lively possibility. It is also true that the Axis countries would not find it at all easy to be cut off from Latin-American raw materials and supplies after a peace settlement in Europe. Their ability to forfeit these supplies depends in a large part on the outcome of the Battle of Britain and on Russia's consequent degree of willingness to remain within the Axis' economic system as a supplier. Should Russian materials become increasingly available here the ability of the Axis powers to control national consumption and living standards would make it possible to continue to go without American supplies as a tactical measure. They probably could make a good showing in competing with the United States surplus purchasing plan by the familiar dumping strategy.

**Sponsorshop Laid to U. S.**

Signor Gayda laid sponsorship of an alleged blockade scheme to the United States, asserting that such a plan would "raise the problem of freedom of international trade, which surely cannot find useful assistance in this grandiose commercial blockade of the Americas meditated at Washington."

[President Roosevelt has approved a report designed to establish the basis for Pan-American economic unity through a broad program of centralizing exports of the Western Hemisphere through one or more agencies representing all countries.

He has emphasized, however, that commodities handled in such a way would be marketed outside the Americas and that in effect, the plan would mean a pooling of staple crops grown in common and exporting them.

The purpose, he said, is to provide "a further safeguard for the peace of this Hemisphere and as a means of protecting our economy and the economies of the other American republics from the repercussions of the disturbed international situation.]

# Americas Are Said to Need New Basis of Co-operation

By Joseph G. Harrison

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 15—The first roseate glow surrounding Washington's early announcements of its determination to defend the Western Hemisphere both economically and militarily has now faded to a more somber hue.

Events in Europe, Latin America and at home have convinced Administration officials that not only will such defense plans meet with the utmost opposition from the totalitarian powers of the Old World but that the delegates to the forthcoming Pan-American Conference at Havana will have to be on their guard against the rivalries, suspicions, doubts and hesitations of the New World.

There is a growing conviction here that, faced with the urgent necessity of building bulwarks against the direct and indirect onslaughts of Europe's dictators, the Americas must find a more solid ground for co-operation than any yet shown if they are to preserve their traditional way of life. Many State Department officials feel that certain Latin-American powers are not yet fully convinced either of the full necessity or of the desirability of taking an outright stand against a Europe dominated from Berlin.

**Cartel Plan Is Analyzed**

The feasibility of the American cartel plan, whereby the Americas pool their export surpluses in a central distributing agency, is coming in for its share of attacks at the present time. Some objection is raised on the premise that the United States would have to finance the entire program, while another objection is that Europe, being a natural market for Latin-American exports, could easily find some Latin-American power or powers which would trade with it in the hope of additional profits.

It is pointed out that this would give the United States the choice of seeing the cartel plan disintegrate or of using force to enforce observance of its regulations. It is also known that Government officials charged with the drawing up of the plan have taken far longer than originally planned and it is said on good authority that the plan is being gradually whittled away and modified.

**High Barrier to Hurdle**

Although there is universal indignation in Latin America over Germany's efforts either to discourage Latin-American participation in the Havana Conference on the ground that Latin-American trade cannot survive without European purchases or to employ outright intimidation as is charged by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, it is obvious, nevertheless, that the representatives of many Latin-American countries will attend the conference with many reservations.

This was put most succinctly by a high Argentinian official when he said that the object of the conference should be to evolve a hemispheric defense that would not infringe upon the absolute autonomy of any nation. The question is now being asked if it is possible to have complete national autonomy and have at the same time that co-ordination of action which alone could assure adequate protection against totalitarian wiles and pressure.

It is against this indecision that the highest Washington officials are now fighting both in public statements as to their determination to defend the Western Hemisphere in all ways necessary and in quiet assurances being delivered by American diplomatic agents throughout Latin America.

**Much Depends on War**

There is a strong belief in the State Department that the success of any plans agreed upon at the Havana Conference will depend upon the length of the war in Europe. A quick German victory, while increasing Latin-American apprehension, might not give the New World sufficient time to work out the complicated details of a defense system that have to be political, economic and military all at the same time.

One of the strongest arguments that the United States can produce to convince Latin America of its ability to defend the Western Hemisphere is the huge sums of money now being appropriated in this country for national defense. Impressed by the German military machine, the capitals south of the Rio Grande will be equally impressed by an American Navy which is expected to have 35 battleships at the end of six years and by an air force which is scheduled to have 25,000 fighting aircraft by July 1, 1942.

As seen here today, the task facing the United States at Havana is threefold. It must convince Latin America of the full danger that would come from Nazi control of its foreign commerce. It must persuade Latin America that it is fully able to defend the Western Hemisphere. And it must destroy any lingering suspicion of Yankee imperialism that might arise to nulify American efforts.

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# Digging Oil From the Sea Paradox of Louisiana Town

*Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Louisiana.*

By R. H. Markham

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BURAS, La.—I went out to sea this morning to dig oil. Or rather to watch workers dig oil. To watch drills bore down beneath the water and streams of black petroleum flow up through the water.

Day and night great torches of escaping gas burn on the Gulf. If you were in a ship coming from afar, the sea would actually seem to be on fire. You might say the American shore was a giant birthday cake marked with jets of burning water instead of candles.

I went out to see them from the little town of Buras, situated down near the tip of Louisiana's toe, where the Mississippi has piled parts of Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota into the Gulf of Mexico. Gulf to the left of us, Gulf to the right of us surged and resounded, while the vast old Father of Waters almost charged down upon us. Little Buras had to dike out the Gulf on one side and dike out the Mississippi on the other so it was almost sitting in a ditch. It has to send way up north for gravel with which to build its roads. The only hard substances in the place are clam shells and fish bones.

**Buras Is Booming**

But such banal things receive no notice now, for Buras is a-booming and a-blooming. It has struck oil. A new suburb has sprung up—Buras's Brooklyn—which you might call Oil Town. They're erecting a very imposing new auditorium, too. They also have telephones and electric lights. But still the municipality's coffers are not exhausted. It's no small thing when a Gulf of gray water rests on a pool of black oil. The funny, little, gnarled, many-branched faucets in the water, through which the oil gushes on its way inland, are called Christmas trees by the oil men. Buras says it's a very proper name.

I got up early one morning to see how men make a well in the sea. First, we got on a motor boat and crossed the Mississippi. Then we rode on into a canal, leading to the Gulf. We soon entered shallow, swampy water that was half sea, half land. We passed many clusters of knotted pipes sticking out of the water; they were the Christmas trees and through them oil was surging night and day under its own pressure, from beneath the sea to New Orleans and further.

We came into a grove of high steel derricks and stopped at one to which our gang of diggers was assigned. Our boys got out and changed their clothes. The gang that had finished its time changed clothes and got into our boat. The drill turns 24 hours a day and is attended by three shifts of workmen. These two gangs changing places were as full of energy as college boys at a football game. I guess digging oil wells in the water is a pretty soft job. I saw no sign of a wan, down-trodden proletariat.

**Barges Sunk**

At the site of each well, twin steel barges had been filled with water, sunk to the bottom of the shallow bay, and made fast with piles. Upon them, straddling the open place between them, had been erected a high derrick. To them had been attached another barge bearing a steam engine heated with natural gas. The steam generated there did all the work.

Well-digging has been reduced to a surprisingly simple technique and requires very few men, though they must be experts. Normally, it goes almost as smoothly as an electric refrigerator. Terrific steam power goes chugging through steel pipes and sends whirring a great horizontal wheel that makes you think of a millstone. That turns the bit, half a mile or a mile below the water. The steam also pumps liquid mud under vast pressure through the hollow bit to the bottom of the well. The mud sucks up the borings that the bit gnaws off and, driven by the irresistible steam, flows with them to the surface. There they are strained out of the slime and the faithful gray ooze is sent down for more. So mud really digs our oil wells. Down flows a sticky stream, up flows the sticky stream and deeper goes the well.

It looks as simple as milking a cow with an electric milker. It's like running water into a bath. You turn on the roaring gas under your boiler, the blue fire makes your steam, the bit starts biting, the mud starts flowing, and about all you have to do is to watch your watch to see when the next shift will come. In time you strike oil, erect the Christmas tree, and set the black torrent flowing to New Orleans. Then you refloat your twin barges and sail off, with your derrick serving as a mast, to cast anchor in another place and dig another well. The diggers should be called the oil marines. Or maybe coastal rangers. They'll soon have a fringe of Christmas trees all along the Gulf.

**Pumps Sulphur**

But that is only half of Buras's glory. It also pumps sulphur out from under the waves. The oil wells which I saw are on the east side of the Delta, the sulphur on the west. But that is a mere accident. Sulphur fields and oil fields may be closely connected. They are as friendly as owls and prairie dogs. In Kansas, owls and prairie dogs live in the same holes. On what conditions the busy little beasts lease quarters to the lazy, sleepy birds I could never find out. And just how they share apartments way down there in the dark I always wondered. Maybe the dogs make alcoves for the owls in the upper stories. In any case, they live harmoniously together. So do sulphur and oil in lower Louisiana. The sulphur is on top. Maybe it's as cream on the oil—though no oil man would admit that oil is anything but cream.

In any case, oil prospectors discovered sulphur. They discover many such things, for they analyze every foot of soil they bring up. And, of course, they knew sulphur has great value. Seventy-one industries use it. The rubber industry alone uses it in making 31,999 essential everyday commodities. Without sulphur there would be no:

"Automobiles to ride in
"Airplanes to fly in
"Newspapers to read
"Dyes for clothing
"Safety glass windshields
"Anti-freeze solutions
"Movies for the millions
"Telephones to talk over
"Hot water bottles
"Fourth of July fireworks."

**Leased Upper Story**

So oil men leased an upper story of their watery wells to the sulphur men. And the Freeport Sulphur Company has set up a great industry at Port Sulphur, near Buras. Their field of operation is a salt water pump. I went to it in a motor boat. All the buildings rest on deep-driven piles. The plant looks like a little Venice. Transportation is exclusively in boats. There are no roads. Sidewalks soon sink beneath the rubbery ground. I walked on one that had 12 others beneath it. It sagged when I walked, like a thick carpet.

Mining sulphur is as simple as running a locomotive, after you have the locomotive. You dig wells beneath derricks, as when boring for oil. A sulphur field looks like an oil field. Boiling water under very high pressure is forced into the well. It melts the sulphur just as it would salt or sugar. Then compressed air is brought in, to force out the liquid sulphur. You can stand in a little room and see unceasing streams of hot, brown sulphur flow into vats. One stream comes from each well.

A handful of men can run a sulphur plant costing many millions, and pouring out wealth worth millions. As you enter the great power plant amid the roaring fires an engineer will tell you: "This gauge shows hot water flowing into Well No. 8, while this gauge shows compressed air rushing to the same hole." Then you step into another room and actually see the sulphur which that water and air bring 24 hours a day out of Well No. 8. The stream flows into a condenser, the sulphur leaves the water and is shipped as pure yellow dust to the ends of the earth.

A whole network of submarine pipes brings natural gas and fresh water out to this factory on stilts. When all the sulphur is skimmed off, the oil men will tap the vast oil pools lying beneath it. This spongy Delta sees long years of lush prosperity ahead.

# Aliens Found Facing Wave Of Intolerance

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—A "critical situation," unparalleled since the World War, confronts democratic liberties in the United States as a result of the national defense program and the possibility of conscription, the American Civil Liberties Union says.

"The immediate response to the vast propaganda against 'fifth columnists' has been a wave of intolerance against aliens, bundists and communists particularly . . . ," said the Union's annual survey made public July 14.

"At no period in the 20 years of its existence have the American Civil Liberties Union and other agencies engaged in protecting civil rights been confronted with such an array of threatened measures of repression."

During the last year, the Union reported, the Supreme Court handed down a series of decisions favorable to the rights of citizens, the Department of Justice moved to protect these rights and strikes declined.

Activities of "self-styled patriotic organizations" continued with diminishing effect last year, the Union said, but observed:

"An inquiry of the Union's correspondents in 46 states showed agreement on the American Legion as the most active agency of interference with civil rights."

## Attempt to Burn Army Truck Fails

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (AP)—An apparent attempt to destroy a new giant secret military truck failed July 13.

Fire broke out early in a high board fence behind which the colossal machine was kept under guard after a strenuous four months' test by army engineers at Fort MacArthur.

Officials of the Trojan Truck Company said two men fled from the vicinity of the nearby office. They expressed belief the fire was started to decoy the watchmen and make possible theft of the truck plans as well as to destroy the truck.

C. D. Juneau, a company spokesman, said the truck, powered by a marine diesel engine and driven at 65 miles an hour by 12 rear wheels, was capable of carrying a 90-ton load. As wide as an ordinary street, it was planned to carry two six-inch anti-tank guns.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents began checking the circumstances of the fire.

# 'Miss Arizona' for 1940

Wide World

**Miss Marie Barnett**

Who was chosen to be "Miss Arizona, 1940" during a recent contest at Tucson, Arizona, keeps in step with her horse, Dice, as they prepare for a ride over the desert.

# Synchronized Traffic Added To Planners' Long-Range View

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—Synchronized traffic. That's the planners' plan for the United States of tomorrow.

Synchronized water, rail, and air transports which knit neatly in with the Nation's highways and pipe lines. Synchronized cities, synchronized terminals, all keyed to speed and safety. That's the plan contained in the preliminary report of the Highways and Transportation Committee of the American Society of Planning Officials as presented here at the National Conference on Planning.

It's a long-range program for the Nation. The Committee has just scratched the surface. It wants to continue its work for another year before reaching conclusive conclusions.

The pattern cut by private enterprise in concentrated cities and concentrated manufacturing areas is tackled by the Committee as a problem of transportation. If transportation methods were more efficient, concentration would be unnecessary. Manufacturing and cities could spread out. The committee calls this "a better balanced urban pattern."

**Looking Ahead With Highways**

Meanwhile its preliminary findings are:

1. That no major highway improvement should be undertaken except as part of a comprehensive long-term plan of a major street and highway system of the entire urban area or region, which in turn should be derived through studies and be an integral part of a broader plan of transportation facilities—local, suburban, and long distance—including all forms of transport for the entire urban area.

2. That the long-range plan of the co-ordinated system of transport facilities should, in addition to meeting present and anticipated transportation needs, be in accord with the master plan of development of the community and region.

3. That the need for additional transportation facilities be measured after traffic engineering has been applied to make the most efficient use of existing street and transit facilities.

4. That plans for improvement of existing transportation facilities must be measured in terms of persons carried by various transportation modes. Public transit cannot be ignored.

5. Modern highways must be designed with reference to the access and use of abutting property.

6. That more attention be given by public authorities to the preservation of land needed for highways in advance of construction.

7. That the comprehensive planning indicated as necessary in this report should be the responsibility of the local planning agency, with the advice, co-operation, and support of local, state, and Federal officials.

**Indorse U. S. Roads Report**

The planners here heartily indorsed the 1939 report of the United States Bureau of Public Roads entitled "Toll Roads and Free Roads." They incorporated many of that report's conclusions in their own, including the one that frowned upon toll superhighways as not feasible from the standpoint of profitable return.

The planners heartily indorsed a comprehensive system of free highways for the Nation.

Extensive discussion is given in the report to the necessity of having experienced traffic engineers handle all urban and regional traffic planning.

Members of the traffic committee are I. S. Shattuck, planning and traffic consultant, of Oakland, Calif., Chairman; Harry F. Aumack, engineer of the City Planning Commission, Spokane, Wash.; Burton W. Marsh, Director of the Safety and Traffic Engineering Department of the American Automobile Association, Washington; D. Grant Mickle, traffic and safety engineer, Michigan State Highway Department, Lansing; Ladislas Segoe, planning consultant, Cincinnati, Ohio.

# Willkie Back From Fish Fry To Confer With G.O.P. Leaders

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 15 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie planned today to spend this week resting and, possibly, conferring with leaders of the Republican Party.

Mr. Willkie flew back here after a brief talk at a fish fry in Almont, Colo., yesterday. He said in his address that "the America you know must be preserved at all hazards, and to that cause I dedicate myself."

The Republican presidential nominee paused before catching his plane at the 1,100-acre ranch of Frank Grubb. At the ranch, he leaned for a time on a white-faced Hereford cow and remarked to bystanders that he had purchased Hereford calves for his farms near Rushville, Ind.

Mrs. Willkie accompanied her husband on the ride to Almont and the return flight here. She wore sports clothes during the trip.

At the Grubb Ranch, named Dos Rios, Mr. Willkie pulled down the long horns of the two nearby cows whenever they began to act restive.

The return plane trip to Colorado Springs was bumpy, but Mr. Willkie said he did not mind. Discussing his Philadelphia campaign for the Republican nomination, he said he had been confident from the start that he would win.

Mr. Willkie has been in touch with former President Hoover and Alf M. Landon, the 1936 Republican nominee, and his associates said it was quite possible that he would talk with the two Republican leaders during the week.

## Deweyites to Help

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 15 (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, one of the chief backers of Thomas E. Dewey for the Republican presidential nomination, says she will work actively for the election of Wendell L. Willkie.

"Those members of Mr. Dewey's campaign with whom I have been in touch are 100 per cent for Mr. Willkie," Mrs. Simms asserted.

# *West Coast Physicist's 'Photometer' Offered for Submarine Camouflage*

FRIDAY HARBOR, Wash., July 15 (AP)—Uncle Sam's sleek submarines may race into action, protected from optical observation by a new camouflage method, if secret results developed from a Seattle physicist's invention are accepted.

Dr. C. L. Utterback, now in residence at the University of Washington's oceanography laboratories at this San Juan Islands village, was revealed by University authorities to have made a patriotic offer of his "submarine photometer" and its naval warfare application to the Federal Government, to aid in national defense.

Invented and constructed by Professor Utterback, the circular steel drum, equipped with photo-electric cells and a set of changeable lenses, is sensitive to varying light rays and records their strength at varying submarine depths down to 350 feet.

Lowered by a stainless steel cable from the deck of the University's "floating laboratory," the motorship Catalyst, the photometer is connected to an instrument board aboard ship by a rubber-protected cable, permitting operators to press buttons and switch the lenses on the instrument dangling hundreds of feet below the ocean surface. On a panel, the operator then may read the reaction of the water to the different lights.

Originally, it was designed merely to aid the world's scientific knowledge of light penetration in offshore waters and open seas under hundreds of varying conditions. But several years' study by Professor Utterback and his graduate students developed many practical ramifications.

They discovered what colors are most difficult to see at certain depths and what lights are best for working beneath the waves. Light, composed of all the colors of the spectrum, can send some of its colors deeper into the sea than others.

What interests the Government most right now is how the photometer's findings can be applied to camouflage paint tints for submarines.

### *Rotarian 'No' Man*

REIDSVILLE, N. C. (AP)—The Rotary Club has elected L. J. Perry its "negative representative."

His duty is to object to any proposal, however worthy, on the theory that any group may act too hastily under the spell of misguided enthusiasm.

# *Californians Launch Foundation To Foster Boys' Club Activities*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—To stimulate and co-ordinate boys' club activities in Southern California, a group of 25 business and professional leaders has filed articles of incorporation for the Boys' Clubs Foundation, a nonprofit organization dedicated to youth character building.

First objective of the Foundation will be erection of a building for the Hollywood Boys' Club, launched in 1937 by the Assistance League of Southern California.

As proof of the influence of a boys' club in a community, Foundation officers cite the records of Karl Holton, County Probation Officer, showing that juvenile delinquency in the vicinity of the club has decreased 65 per cent since its founding.

There are more than 300 boys' clubs in the United States, but only a few of these are west of the Mississippi, according to Byron F. Story, President of the Boys' Clubs Foundation. In addition to the Hollywood Boys' Club, there are similar organizations in San Pedro and in Pasadena, and a group called the All-Nations Boys' Club. The new Foundation will co-ordinate and help finance the activities of these and sponsor other clubs.

Vice-presidents of the Foundation are Paul H. Talbert, John M. Abrams, Superior Judge A. A. Scott and Municipal Judge Arthur S. Guerin. Howard F. Ahmanson is Secretary and Charles Meyer, Treasurer.

# U. S. Facing Gold Problem, Expert Says

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., July 15 (AP)—The United States is coming quickly to the fork in the road it has followed in gold buying, Dr. J. Franklin Ebersole, Harvard University economist, told the annual Stanford Business Conference today.

Dr. Ebersole said there soon would not be enough gold outside the United States to support this country's export trade. This nation will either have to stop exporting, or find something else it can buy instead of gold so the alien customer can pay for what he buys in this country.

Essentially, he said, the gold problem is a trade problem. This nation has always exported more than it imported. Consequently, foreign purchasers had to pay us in something besides goods.

"Our country has some twenty billion gold monetary stock, and possibly two billion more of the world's supply, estimated at twenty-seven billion, is held here for foreign account. . . .

"We may have to buy tin, rubber, manganese, chromium, molybdenum or half a dozen other strategic materials.

"Such a program might be wiser than gold purchases. We could use the strategic minerals—we are not doing much with the gold.

"Pressure may be brought on Washington to continue the purchasing of silver as the remaining fourth of the world's gold in foreign hands drops to a smaller and smaller fraction. . . .

"We are seeing the end of the gold buying, because there isn't any more. We are entering a new phase of international trade."

## Newspaper-Selling Fee Over-Ruled

TRENTON, N. J., July 15 (AP)—The New Jersey Supreme Court ruled July 13 an Atlantic City ordinance requiring a 25-cent fee of persons selling newspapers and periodicals on the public streets "violates the Constitutional provisions regarding free speech and free press."

In so ruling, the Court set aside the conviction of Milton Herder, who was sentenced to five days in jail for failure to obtain a license to sell a weekly publication.

# Co-operative Marketing Seen As Link in Democracy Chain

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

EAST LANSING, Mich. — Co-operation for the good of the many as expressed in such commercial fields as co-operative marketing, might be called a sort of minor symbol of democracy. The two, at any rate, were closely linked in the sessions here last week of the American Institute of Co-operation.

A bright spot in the program was the appraisal of Dr. A. E. Holt, professor of social ethics at the University of Chicago, who pointed out that "the problem of democracy is the question of whether democracy can maintain its central core of values, respect for the individual, and belief in the perfectability of mankind against the perfectability of the few."

It isn't what the democracies can do against Russia, or Germany, or Italy, he insisted, nor even what can be done to defend the British Empire, but rather what democracy can do with itself.

"Democracy," he said, "is not a political theory which exists by itself. It requires a certain balance between all the functions of life. It cannot be argued or fought or legislated into existence. We lose it when we try to bring it in by war. We cannot shout it or parade it into existence. We can have it only as we are willing to make it a fact about our total life."

**Individual Provides Test**

Dr. Holt held that the test of a democracy is whether it is built around the individual, rather than the race or the state; declares for the supremacy of truth, education, popular vote and parliamentary action; believes in the separation of functions, private property, freedom in education and religion and a limited use of the state; and declares for the freedom of religious beliefs and of worship. A characteristic of a democracy, he noted further, is a love for the smaller units of life, the family, town, and village, and a refusal to glorify the state or make patriotism "a supreme virtue."

But what about the ideal in commercial relations toward which the co-operative theory is aimed—what is the tie-up with democracy? The problem of democracy itself, Dr. Holt said, answering this question, is a question as to whether in the trader-controlled states the gains of the commonwealth can really become the mass gains, including the welfare of the farmer and of labor on equal terms with that of the traders.

"Can democracy's power," he asked, "be distributed? Can it do all this by a program of education and common consent rather than through dictatorship and the rule of force?"

**Back in 1810**

Co-operative marketing, it was brought out in another address by Tom Stitts, co-operative research chief with the Farm Credit Administration, "is not a passing fancy." Neither was it in 1810, he noted, when its field of activity was confined to two small local cheese-making operations. Today there are more than 8,100 marketing co-operatives, with a total membership of nearly 2,500,000, operating in every state.

Since 1934, said Joseph G. Knapp, economist with the FCA, the amount of co-operative purchasing by farmers, another phase of the movement, has more than doubled in dollar value.

## West Coast Pilot Soars to Record In Glider Contest

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 15 (AP)—John Robinson of San Diego, Calif., is the Nation's number one motorless plane pilot.

Mr. Robinson dethroned Chester J. Decker of Glen Rock, N. J., as national soaring champion in two weeks of keen competition at the 11th annual contest sponsored by the Soaring Society of America.

The West Coast pilot, who flew his sailplane 290 miles to Mineral, Va., Saturday, for a national distance record, amassed 2,415 points against Mr. Decker's 2,052.

The former distance record of 263 miles was set last year by Woodbridge P. Brown of California in a flight from Wichita Falls, Texas, to Wichita, Kas.

Mr. Robinson's distance record gave him $1,000 cash and a gold trophy presented by the Bendix Aviation Corporation for the longest flight. Mr. Decker won the Bendix silver trophy for the second longest flight. The contest ended last night.

## Gifts in Cities Shrink

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Gifts and bequests in seven large cities dropped from $46,718,343 for the first six months of last year to $45,927,457 for the same period in 1940, a survey by the John Price Jones Corporation shows. The cities were not identified.

# *U. S. Archaeologists Defy War Seeking Ancient City in Syria*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — Despite three warnings that Syria is not the best place for archaeologists with nations at war, the Theodore Marriner Memorial Expedition sponsored by the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is continuing its work in the Near East, Dr. John A. Wilson, Director of the Oriental Institute told an audience here recently.

The expedition is working to uncover a 1,500-year-old city of the Mittani. Here it hopes to find records of a triangular correspondence which would show how rulers of Mittani maintained an ancient balance of power between the Hittites in Anatolia and the Egyptians, Dr. Wilson explained. Former archaeologists have found letters of the Hittites and also of the Egyptians, but the missing link, namely, the third power of the day, Mitanni, is little known, he said.

"We know from the names of the rulers that these Indo-Europeans back in 1,500 B. C. were very interesting," declared Dr. Wilson, "and we want to find out more about them. It appears that they were prominent for about two centuries and then were absorbed. From the Indo-European Aryan standpoint, we have documented diplomatic history of that time, and now we are trying to find out more about that which is not documented up to present."

The Marriner Expedition is the only archaeological research group to leave the United States for the Near East since the war began last summer, Dr. Wilson said. It is one of four in the Near East, however, the others being operated by other institutions in Egypt, Iran, and Palestine.

Dr. Calvin McEwan, research associate of the Oriental Institute, who is heading the expedition, was advised to go home by American authorities in Syria shortly after the expedition arrived three months ago, it was reported. He is hoping, however, that the expedition can continue its work in spite of war conditions.

Dr. McEwan reports that progress is being made in the excavations and that a sample shaft has revealed beneath the mound where they are digging that the 1,500-year-old city of Mittani probably lies buried below the mound. The mound, where they are working in Syria, said Dr. Wilson is surrounded by the remains of an ancient Roman wall.


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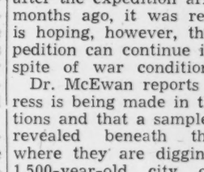
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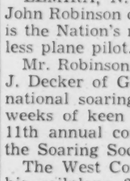
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# France, Striving for Reconstruction, Scarcely Pauses for Bastille Day

VICHY, July 15 (AP)—France plunged anew into the task of reconstruction today after observing in tears the 151st anniversary of the freedom its people tasted when they stormed the Bastille fortress-prison, symbol of tyranny and oppression.

For Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, Chief of State of the new authoritarian Government, however, there was little time for sorrowing.

Marshal Pétain attended one of the solemn church services July 14 which replaced France's usually jubilant Bastille Day celebrations, placed a wreath on a war monument and stood for a moment with bowed head while a crowd watched in silence.

From that brief ceremony Marshal Pétain turned for a farewell visit with former President Lebrun and then hastened to his office to pursue the tasks of Government.

Moving swiftly to complete the setup of the new regime, Marshal Pétain announced that René Belin, formerly second in command of the General Confederation of Labor, had been named Minister of Industrial Production and Labor.

French refugees, officially estimated at 10,000,000, are trickling back home.

Operations are being re-established on the Toulouse-Paris Railroad, and thus a mass return of capital residents is in immediate prospect.

The Government intends to devote its energy to building French recovery as a primarily agricultural country. To further this end, farm workers are the first to be demobilized from the Army.

A kind of inner economic cabinet will be formed to co-ordinate the restoration of operations in essential industries.

The public learned that Germany had agreed to a revision of armistice clauses to place certain sea and river ports from the mouth of the Seine to Bidassao, on the Spanish frontier, under French naval supervision, with the right to organize local defense.

Nantes, Rouen, and Bordeaux were mentioned especially. Unoccupied Mediterranean and French African ports have the same status.

## Parade in London

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—A battle-stained color guard of French Soldiers, Sailors, and Aviators paraded yesterday in observance of Bastille Day, the independence day of their homeland, now under a government they do not recognize.

They were headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, recognized by Britain as the leader of all "free" Frenchmen. English onlookers cheered: "Vive la France."

General de Gaulle, wearing his uniform and bright red and gold army cap, placed wreaths on the Cenotaph at Whitehall and the statute of Marshal Foch in Victoria Station.

The French Volunteer Legionnaires who participated with him in the ceremony include men rescued by ships from the "last stand" at Dunkirk, at Calais, and at Narvik, Norway, and others who fled to Britain and asked to continue to fight.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent General de Gaulle this message: "On the anniversary of one of the greatest days in French history, I take opportunity of expressing to you my sympathy for the French people in the hour of their misfortune, and my gratitude to those who decided to continue the struggle at the side of their Allies. I look forward with confidence to a time not far distant when the fourteenth of July will once again be celebrated as a day of rejoicing by a free and victorious France."

## Hitler Paper Warns Candid French Press

*By the Associated Press*

Berlin, July 15

Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, July 13 delivered "a first and last warning" against what it called defamation of the German Army of Occupation by French newspapers.

It referred to an article in the Lyon newspaper Nouvelliste which, it said, charged indirectly that the German troops had exhausted French industries and had consistently refused to allow French complaints to get to higher-ups.

"One shouldn't deceive oneself," said the Nazi paper. "There are means of effectively preventing such efforts if they should be repeated."

## Celebration Abroad

CHANDERNAGOR, French Bengal, July 15 (AP)—M. Baron, Administrator of this French colony north of Calcutta, urged Frenchmen in a Bastille Day message to continue the struggle against Germany beside "our friends the British."

[There are five small French colonies in India, totaling 196 square miles and with a population of 300,000. Chandernagor, the third largest, has less than 35,000 population.]

JERUSALEM, July 15 (AP)—The French community in the Holy Land celebrated the 151st anniversary of the storming of the Bastille. All French consulates flew their flags, but the usual receptions were canceled.

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—French war veteran buglers sounded the "Aux Champs" here yesterday, highest French military honor to the dead.

About 1,200 members of the French colony in New York joined French Ambassador Count René de Saint-Quentin in services on Bastille Day.

In an interview after the service the Ambassador said that while France's future may be hard, "we are a free people and will remain so."

## Child Program

VICHY, July 15 (AP)—Jean Ybarnegaray, Minister of Youth and Family, disclosed measures were being taken for organized leadership of children. His program called for Government-directed surveillance of children from an early age.

The Ministry of the Interior ordered a number of French newspapermen and politicians to leave the provincial capital as undesirables.

[The German radio termed the Ministry's action a "purge," and said 20 persons, "mostly Jews and Leftist journalists," had been arrested for gathering information for foreign quarters.]

M. Ybarnegaray announced July 13 he would suppress professional sports in France. He named Jean Borotra, former Davis Cup tennis player, to direct amateur sports services.

## Rift Over Norway?

BERLIN, July 15 (AP)—Addenda to alleged French documents, which the Germans are publishing, purported to disclose a rift between the French and British last April over the Allied withdrawal from mid-Norway, with the French urging drastic British naval action to wrest Trondheim from the Germans.

The British felt the German Air Force made such an operation impossible, according to the documentation.

Document No. 28 was stated to be a French Government memorandum for transmission to Neville Chamberlain, then Prime Minister, objecting strongly to the proposed withdrawal of Allied forces above and below Trondheim, an action which, eventually, was carried out. At one point the purported message read: "One must act quickly or one will lose the war!"

The Germans say they found the documents in a special railway car captured on the Loire, June 16.

# British Child Evacuation Is Pushed as Red Tape Is Cut

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 15—Encouraged by the State Department's snipping of American immigration rules hampering the British child evacuation program, the United States Committee for the Care of European Children bent its full efforts today toward solving the still-vexing problem of transportation.

Hammering away at this problem in London is the American Committee for Evacuation of British Children, while in New York the United States Committee is conferring urgently with officials of the Cunard-White Star Line, seeking to book all possible accommodations.

The British Government's decision to postpone its part in the drive will by no means halt the evacuation effort, committee spokesmen declared. Rather, they said, does it turn the undertaking back, at least temporarily, to private agencies in Britain. No diminution of energy was observable at United States Committee headquarters, where the plan to bring in British children regardless of their financial resources is still being pursued, though without official British assistance.

**Facilitates Efforts**

The fact that the State Department's new rulings lift the program out of the red tape of immigration quotas and restrictions and permit the entry of children on simple visitor's visas has greatly facilitated the effort of the United States Committee to obtain transportation. With the laws hampering payment of immigrants' passages by corporations thus circumvented, children whose transportation is financed by the Committee or other corporate bodies will be able to come directly to the United States, instead of being forced to go first to Canada.

Thus the transport facilities of the Cunard-White Star and Holland-America Line steamships bound to New York, which were previously available only to children of wealthy parents who could pay their way, now become available to the mass evacuation effort. At the same time the State Department action legally clears the way for payment of child transportation by the United States Committee, or any other American or British evacuation corporation, or by the British Government if it resumes participation in the scheme.

**Raising of Funds**

With the State Department now allowing the use of corporate affidavits of support, thus opening the way for mass-guaranteeing by the committee of the financial security of Americans with homes to offer, Committee officials turned renewed attention to the campaign to raise $5,000,000 now being carried forward by the committee's fund-raising arm, the National Child Refugee Committee.

Marshall Field, Chairman of the United States Committee, stressed that the corporate affidavit required a supporting trust fund equal to $50 for each child the committee brings in.

Committee spokesmen, however, did not minimize the urgency of the transportation problem. With Britain unable to spare war ships for safe convoying of its vessels and with the State Department considering the granting of as many as 13,000 visas by August 1, the possibility of sending American vessels to pick up the child evacuees was again under discussion.

The New York Times of July 13 editorially suggested that the neutrality act be amended to allow American vessels to be sent for child evacuees, while the committee received a telegram from Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, offering to supply seamen free of charge to man a ship to evacuate children, if a vessel were provided to transport the children "without descriminiation" from Europe.

## Udet Is Honored; Gets Knight's Cross

BERLIN, July 15 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ernst Udet, Chief of the German air force's technical department and most famous of Germany's surviving World War fliers, has received the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross, the German wireless reported July 13.

General Udet was credited with a large part in building up the German air force and, the official citation said, "in addition he has also given an example of fighting courage for the men of our air force."

For his World War flying (in which the Allies said he shot down 62 planes and the Germans credited him with 72) General Udet already holds the decoration which then was Germany's highest for bravery: the order of "pour le Merite."

## New British Draft

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—The total of 32-year-old Britons drafted June 13 was 322,597, with only 1,649 conscientious objectors, the smallest proportion yet.

# Canadian Expeditionary Chief Gets British Corps Command

OTTAWA, July 15 (AP)—Raised in rank from Major General to Lieutenant General, the Canadian Army's leader abroad has been given command of a new British Army Corps which eventually may be an all-Canadian unit.

The new Lieutenant General is Andrew G. L. McNaughton, veteran of the World War, who last December led the first contingent of the Canadian active service force to go abroad in the current conflict.

The corps under his command will include the Canadian forces now in England and it was said unofficially that such Canadian troops as arrive overseas from time to time would be attached to it.

Non-Canadian troops would give way to the arrivals and eventually, according to this plan, the corps would become an all-Canadian organization.

The number of Canadian soldiers now overseas never has been announced but unofficial estimates place the figure in the region of 35,000 men.

General McNaughton, who was chief of Canada's General Staff in 1929, was drafted from his position as President of the National Research Council last fall to take command of Canada's first division.

He was twice wounded and three times mentioned in dispatches in the World War, in which he rose to general officer commanding Canadian heavy artillery.

It recently was announced that when he was on the Continent during the German invasion of the Low Countries his advice had been useful to the British High Command in evacuating troops from Flanders.

Selection of a Canadian for command of a regular British Army corps is regarded as an unusual distinction.

The National Defense Department announced July 13 that Les Fuseliers Mont-Royal, a Montreal infantry unit in the Canadian active service force, and the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, a machine-gun unit, have arrived safely at their "destinations overseas."

By a Staff Artist

**A. G. L. McNaughton**

**Who, as a Lieutenant General, will command a new British Army Corps containing Canadians. As a Major General, he has been leader of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.**

# 'Monroe Doctrine' for Asia Stirs Debate in Far East

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, July 15—Chinese leaders find themselves today still somewhat puzzled over the strange new twist in expressions coming out of Washington regarding "Monroe Doctrines" for Europe and Asia.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek managed to reassure some of his supporters by a speech interpreting a statement made by Stephen T. Early, President Roosevelt's press secretary. Yachichiro Suma, spokesman for the Foreign Office in Tokyo, seized upon Mr. Early's words as a "go ahead" signal for Japanese ambitions to dominate East Asia.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull hastened to clarify the atmosphere, which had become turbid when the Early views reached Chungking. He explained that the true Monroe Doctrine is not an instrument of aggression, and he also pointedly rebuked the counterfeit "Monroe Doctrines" of Europe and Asia.

**"Blow to Conquest"**

General Chiang adopted the same approach. He interpreted Mr. Early's words as "a blow to Japanese conquest thinly disguised as the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine."

Mr. Early also explained that he meant to bring out the merits of a continental policy under which all of the affected nations, small and great, are given a voice in disposition of territories within their sphere. The issue arose in discussion of what is to be done with French and Netherlands colonies in the New World. Projects were advanced for a joint protectorate by the American Nations.

General Chiang spoke before members of the Executive Committee of the powerful Kuomintang, ruling party in free China. He asserted that Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita of Japan apparently did not know the circumstances which prompted enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1923. China, he added, not aggressive Japan, would be entitled to play the leading role in any genuine Monroe Doctrine for East Asia.

**Japanese Program**

Every important statement by leading figures in Tokyo now betrays the wistfulness with which the Nipponese are sounding here and there in the effort to discover a shallow which may provide a dry land resting place from which a new start for the New Order can be made. Premier Admiral Yonai's recent statement on policy to a group of Japanese journalists epitomizes this feeling.

As usual, the Premier boldly started out by declaring that measures for liquidating the "China incident" are proceeding according to a previously fixed program. He did refrain from reference to Japan's immutable policies, perhaps taking this finally for granted. Disposal of the "incident" will progress along the lines of "basic principles" considered by Wang Ching-wei and associates together with representatives of the Japanese administration as far back as last Dec. 30.

Denouncing "false charges that Ambassador Abe is idle," the Premier has been busy "sounding out the Chinese viewpoint and examining matters connected with the performance of his functions"—to which the Premier added a touching comment that "it is regrettable that there should be allegations against the Ambassador because matters do not appear to be progressing rapidly."

**Noninvolvement In Europe**

The Premier denied that negotiations will be opened with Chungking, was characteristically vague about the reopening of third party shipping on the Yangtze, indicated desire for recognition of Mr. Wang's regime by Japan as soon as possible, manifested a cautious support of a "noninvolvement policy in the European conflict," indorsed maintenance of the status quo on the Netherlands East Indies, while likewise backing better trade relations with them, and indicated that "there are moves afoot to end the present bad relations between Japan and America" while similarly declaring that "a speedy solution must be found for questions separating Japan and the Soviet Union."

From China, such statements appear pathetic, however they may sound in Japan. They have been heard too long and there have been too many betraying revelations of their wishful, rather than factual, aspects. It seems a certainty that with the growth of a Fascist-inclined bloc, under the leadership of such men as Japan's former Ambassador to Rome, Toshio Shiratori, theer will be a progressive disintegration in public faith in such pilots.

**Quick Settlement Sought**

In other words, unless some quick and easy settlement of the China problem develops — and there seems no reason whatever to look for any such thing—there is bound to be a tendency for the Japanese people to manifest interest in new guides who will point vigorously in some single direction. While nothing will be discerned that way any more than in some other way, it is sound to assume an air of confidence when others begin to hesitate. A following automatically begins to grow.

It is impossible to avoid a conclusion that current Japanese foreign policies represent bluff in large degree. The leaders know what they want; they want to win a conclusive victory in China, to see a strong, but not too strong, pro-Japanese China Government in charge, and to begin a cash-in-on-China process while at the same time starting to exploit the world situation as they cannot possibly do while China ties their hands.

But actually there is only hesitation and drift, however fine and firm the phrases. Some good catchwords have been coined, but in the vital field of real ideas there has been no progress in many a month.

## U. S. and China

CHUNGKING, July 15 (AP)—The Chinese press generally differed with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's optimistic view of the United States' attitude toward the Orient, and some papers openly criticized America for the first time.

The Chinese Communist organ scoffed at what it called "America's fear of fighting," and said the United States was supplying Japan "with 70 per cent of her war supplies through anxiety to avoid a showdown in the Far East."

The conservative China Times advised China to choose friends carefully, calling Russia a truer ally than the United States.

It asserted that America's sole interests in the Far East were East Indian tin and rubber.

General Chiang, in a speech released Saturday, took the position that the statement of Stephen T. Early, Secretary to President Roosevelt, on a "Monroe doctrine" for Europe and Asia was actually a blow to Japan instead of to China.

## *Cold 'Bath' for Campers*

MISSOULA, Mont. (AP)—Among other things, campers in the Rattlesnake Canyon region have to be on the alert for bombing planes. Fire Control Chief Axel Lindh, afraid some of his pilots might mistake a campfire for a budding forest fire, warned visitors the planes were equipped with water-filled bombs to be dropped on blazes.

# Text of Churchill's Talk to World

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address, radiocast yesterday, follows:

During the last fortnight, the British Navy, in addition to blockading what is left of the German fleet, and chasing the Italian fleet, has had imposed upon it the sad duty of putting effectually out of action for the duration of the war the tactical ships of the French Navy. These, under the armistice terms signed in the railway coach at Compiègne, would have been placed within the power of Nazi Germany.

The transference of these ships to Hitler would have endangered the security both of Great Britain and the United States. We therefore had no choice but to act as we did and to act forthwith.

Our painful task is now completed. Although the unfinished battleship Jean Bart still rests in a Moroccan harbor, and there are a number of French warships at Toulon and in various French ports all over the world, they are not in a condition, or of a character, to derange our preponderance of naval power.

As long, therefore, as they make no attempt to return to ports controlled by Germany or Italy, we shall not molest them in any way. That melancholy phase in our relations with France has, so far as we are concerned, come to an end.

Let us think, rather, of the future.

**Faith in Future**

Today is the 14th of July, the national festival of France. A year ago in Paris, I watched the stately parade down the Champs Elysées of the French Army and the French Empire. Who could foresee what the course of a year could bring?

Who can foresee what the course of other years will bring? Faith is given to us as a help and comfort when we stand in awe before the unfurling scroll of human destiny. And I proclaim my faith that some of us will live to see a 14th of July when a liberated France will once again rejoice in her greatness and in her glory; and once again stand forward as a champion of the freedom and the rights of man.

When that day dawns, and dawn it will, the soul of France will turn with comprehension and with kindness to those Frenchmen and French women wherever they may be, who in the darkest hour did not despair of the Republic.

In the meantime, we shall not waste our breath, or encumber our thoughts, with reproaches. When you have a friend and comrade at whose side you have faced tremendous struggles, and your friend is smitten down by a stunning blow, it may be necessary to make sure that the weapon that has fallen from his hands, shall not be added to the resources of your common enemy.

**No Malice for France**

But you need not bear malice because of your friend's cry of delirium and gesture of agony. You must not add to his pain. You must work for his recovery. The association of interests between Britain and France remains. The cause remains.

Duty inescapable remains.

So long as our pathway to victory is not impeded, we are ready to discharge such offices of good will towards the French Government as may be possible; and to foster the trade and help the administration of those parts of the great French Empire, which are now cut off from captive France, but which maintain their freedom.

Subject to the iron demands of the war, which we are waging against Hitler, and all his works, we shall try to conduct ourselves, that every true French heart will beat and glow at the way we carry on the struggle.

And that not only France, but all the oppressed countries in Europe may feel that each British victory is a step toward the liberation of the continent, and the foulest thralldom into which it has ever been cast.

**Long and Hard War**

All goes to show that the war will be long and hard. No one can tell where it will spread. One thing is certain: the peoples of Europe will not be ruled for long by the Nazi Gestapo. Nor will the world yield itself to Hitler's gospel of hatred, appetite and domination.

And now it has come to us. We must stand alone in the breach, and face the worst that the tyrant's might and enmity can do. Bearing ourselves humbly before God, but conscious that we serve an unfolding purpose, we are ready to defend our native land against the invasion by which it is threatened.

We are fighting by ourselves—alone. But we are not fighting for ourselves—alone. Here in this city of refuge, which enshrines the title deeds of human progress—and is of big consequence to human civilization—here girt about by the seas and oceans, where our navy reigns, shielded from above by the prowess and devotion of our airmen, we await undismayed the impending assault.

Perhaps it will come tonight. Perhaps it will come next week. Perhaps it will never come. We must show ourselves equally capable of meeting a sudden, violent shock, or what is perhaps a harder test, a prolonged issue.

**Asks No Mercy**

But be the ordeal sharp or long, or both, we shall seek no terms, we shall tolerate no parleys, we may show mercy—we shall ask none.

I can easily understand how sympathetic onlookers across the Atlantic, or anxious friends in the yet unravaged countries of Europe who cannot measure our resources or our resolves may have feared for our survival when they saw so many states and kingdoms torn to pieces in a few weeks, or even days, by the monstrous force of the Nazi war machine.

But Hitler has not yet been withstood by a great Nation with a will power the equal of their own. Many of these countries have been poisoned by intrigue before they were struck down by violence. They have been rotted from within before they were smitten from without. How else can you explain what has happened to France? To the French Army? To the French people? To the leaders of the French people?

But here in our island we are in good health, and in good heart. We have seen how Hitler prepared, in scientific detail, the plans for destroying the neighboring countries of Germany. He had his plans for Poland and his plans for Norway. He had his plans for Denmark. He had his plans all worked out for the doom of the peaceful, trustful Dutch. And of course for the Belgians. We have seen how the French were undermined and overthrown. We may therefore be sure that there is a plan, perhaps built up over years, for destroying Great Britain; which after all has the honor to be his main and foremost enemy.

**Changing Conditions**

All I can say is that any plan for invading Britain which Hitler made two months ago, must have had to be entirely recast in order to meet our new position.

Two months ago, nay one month ago, our first and main effort was to keep our best army in France. All our regular troops, all our output of munitions, and a very large part of our Air Force, had to be sent to France and maintained in action there.

But now we have it all at home. Never before in the last war, or in this, have we had in this Island an Army comparable in quality, in equipment, or numbers to that which stands here in guard tonight.

We have a million and a half men in the British Army under arms tonight. And every week of June and July has seen their organization, their defensive and their striking power advance by leaps and bounds. No praise is too high for the officers and men, aye, and the civilians, who have made this immense transformation in so short a time.

Behind these soldiers of the regular Army, as a means of destruction for parachutists, airborne invaders, or any traitors that may be found in our midst, and I do not believe there are many—woe betide them, they will get short shrift—behind the regular Army we have more than a million of the Local Defense Volunteers, or as they are much better called, the Home Guard.

**Ready for Enemy**

These officers and men, a large proportion of whom have been through the last war, have the strongest desire to attack and get to close quarters with the enemy, wherever he may appear. Should the invader come to Britain there will be no placid lying down of the people in submission before him, as we have seen come to pass in other countries. We shall defend every village, every town and every city.

The vast mass of London itself, fought street by street, could easily devour an entire hostile army, and we would rather see London laid in ruins and ashes than that it should be painfully and abjectly enslaved.

I am bound to state these facts because it is necessary to inform our people of our intentions, and thus to reassure them.

This has been a great week for the Royal Air Force and for the Fighter Command. They have shot down more than 5 to 1 of the German aircraft which have tried to molest our convoys in the Channel, or have ventured to cross the British coastline.

These are, of course, only the preliminary encounters to the great air battles which lie ahead.

**The Results Achieved**

But I know of no reason why we should be discontented with the results so far achieved, although, of course, we hope to improve upon them as the fighting becomes more widespread and comes more inland.

Around all lies the power of the Royal Navy. With over a thousand armed ships under the white ensign, patrolling the seas, the Navy, which is capable of transferring its force very readily to the protection of any part of the British Empire which may be threatened; which is capable also of keeping open our communications with the New World, from whom as the struggle deepens increase in aid will come.

It is not remarkable that after ten months of unlimited U-Boat and air attack upon our commerce, that our food reserves are higher than they have ever been, and that we have a substantially larger tonnage under our own flag, apart from great numbers of foreign ships in our control, than we had at the beginning of the war.

Why do I dwell on all this?

**Redoubled Effort**

Not surely to induce any slackening of effort, vigilance. On the contrary these must be redoubled, and we must prepare not only for the summer, but for the winter.

Not only for 1941, but for 1942, when the war will—I trust—take a different form from the defensive in which it has hitherto been found.

I dwell on these elements in our strength, on these resources, which we have mobilized and controlled. I dwell on it because it is right to show that the good cause can command the means of survival; and while we toil through the dark valley, we can see the sunlight on the upland beyond.

I stand at the head of a Government representing all parties in the State; all creeds, all classes, every recognizable section of opinion. We are ranged beneath the Crown of our ancient monarchy. We are supported by a free Parliament and a free press.

**One Bond of Unity**

But there is one bond which unites us all and sustains us in the public regard; namely, as is increasingly becoming known, that we are prepared to proceed to all extremities, endure them and to enforce them. That is our bond of union in His Majesty's Government tonight.

Thus only in times like these can Nations preserve their freedom. And thus only can they uphold the cause intrusted to their care. But all depends now upon the whole life strength of the British race in every part of the world, and of all our associated people, and of all our well wishers in every land, doing their utmost night and day, giving all, daring all, enduring all to the utmost, to the end.

This is no war of chieftains or of princes, dynasties or national ambitions, this is a war of peoples and of causes. There are vast numbers, not only in this Island but in every land, who will render us faithful service in this war, but whose names will never be known; whose deeds will never be recorded.

This is a war of the unknown warrior. But let all strive without failing in faith or in duty, and the dark curse of Hitler will be lifted from our age.

## Just Begun to Fight, Says British Sea Head

*By the Associated Press*

London, July 15

Paraphrasing John Paul Jones' "I have only begun to fight," Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, told Americans in a radiocast July 13 that the British hope to fight out the war and "destroy" Germany from their besieged island homeland.

Germany, he pointed out, can be "continuously assaulted only from the airdromes of the United Kingdom."

He urged "the great American Nation to consider and recognize that the fight we wage today is as much a fight for preservation of their national heritage . . . and principles in the Declaration of Independence as it is a fight for preservation of England's green and pleasant land."

## Speedy Mechanizing Of Army Urged

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, last night urged a more speedy mechanization of the Army, declaring that "we have not enough tanks and other machines even to practice with effectively."

"Until the tools are provided, until our generals and our general staff officers have learned how to use them, all the talk about raising armies is futile," Colonel McCormick declared in a radio address.

The development of mechanization, he said, "brought ruin to whole countries of Europe whose generals did not accommodate themselves to it."

"Only in Germany were the losses of the last war studied and the possibilities of new weapons exploited.

"In our country the lack of mechanical equipment and consequent ignorance of its use is not the fault of the military but of the political forces," he declared.

## Toy Gun, Pitchfork Take Nazi Bombers

*By the Associated Press*

Somewhere in Southern England, July 15

Two villagers armed with a hayfork and a toy pistol, were credited July 13 with capturing the crew of a German bomber.

The village innkeeper and a house painter saw the bomber crash in a field July 12 near where they stood.

They found one of the crewmen dead and the otner four injured. The innkeeper substituted one of the Germans' revolvers for the toy pistol he carried and held the injured men at gunpoint until a passing motorist obtained military assistance.


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# Peruvian Group Urges Unity Of Americas for Democracy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LIMA, Peru—An appeal that the whole of the American Continent rise in defense of the democratic ideal has been issued here by a comprehensive group of business, intellectual and political leaders, including the two Vice-Presidents of the Republic, Señores Rafael Larco Herrera and Carlos Gibson. The declaration was addressed to the peoples of Peru and America.

The appeal was announced at a time when several South American countries were offering hospitality to European intellectuals. The latest offer was that of Chile in response to a petition of political leaders irrespective of party. Foreign Minister Cristobal Saenz especially cabled the International Red Cross at Geneva offering hospitality to a party of French professors including Leon Moussinac, Gustave Regler, Alexandre Armoux, Jacques Maritain Marcel Ray, Jean Cassou and Romain Rolland.

The Peruvian call to the defense of democracy was the most striking of many similar documents. It declared that President Roosevelt, "the Paladin of American liberties, discerning the dangers on the continental threshold and realizing that the greater the indifference the greater the peril, had fanned the flames of protest long smoldering in all free hearts."

Americans, of all countries, all parties and all classes, were asked to forget their differences at this time and close their ranks and march together in defense of freedom. The continent had to pull itself together to contest the advance of systems and hegemonies. "This war concerns us all," the statement said, "every man and woman in Peru and the Americas."

The declaration opened with a résumé of actions taken by American republics against foreign and "fifth column" activities and their contributions to continental solidarity. It mentioned Argentina's law to control illicit movements, Ecuador's replacement of "missions from aggressor nations" by those from the United States, Colombia's affirmation of liberalism and Brazil's promise to contribute to continental defense.

The initiative was to show that Peru stood shoulder to shoulder with all nations of the American brotherhood in fidelity to the principles enunciated at Panama and proclaimed by President Roosevelt. It was also to prove that this, like every other country, is prepared to accept its responsibilities "in this historic hour."

Signing the declaration, in addition to the two Vice-Presidents, were Jose Galvez, poet; Maria Wiese de Sabogal and Elvira Garcia, well-known women writers; and Jorge Basadre, Horacio Urteaga and Luis Valcarcel, historians.

# Child Evacuation to Canada Will Require Private Action

OTTAWA, July 15 (AP)—Postponement of the British Government's plan to send British children to Canada does not mean the movement of school groups from England under private evacuation sponsorship will be stopped.

"We'll take as many as will come providing suitable financial arrangements for their maintenance in this country are made beforehand," F. C. Blair, Director of Immigration, said. He pointed out "some" children had come without financial support.

The British Government's decision to postpone its plan for evacuating children from England resulted from a shortage of safe shipping.

At the same time it has been pointed out that the fact that the Government has deferred its plan does not mean that there has been any lessening of the need for removing the children to safer areas.

The Government was unwilling to entrust children to the Atlantic crossing in British bottoms without adequate convoy, which would necessitate using naval vessels needed in other services.

The increased U-boat campaign around the British Isles is still another reason believed to have been behind the Government's decision. It was pointed out that even if only one out of ten vessels was destroyed by enemy action, the plan would not appeal to parents.

Another obstacle which has stood in the way of the plan has been the fact that many of those pledging homes in the United States would be unable to meet the required affidavit of financial support.

However, the Government made clear that "children sent apart from the Government's scheme will be allowed to leave either at their parents' risk or at the risk of voluntary associations which have arranged for their transport."

### 'Mercy Crew' Offered

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The National Maritime Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) offered to furnish a crew without pay to man a "mercy ship" to evacuate children from Europe.

In a telegram to Marshall Field, Chairman of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Joseph Curran, President of the Union, made the offer on condition that there be "no discrimination" between children of wealthy and poor families and that a steamship company provide the children free passage.

## France Honors U. S. Ambulance Drivers

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Headquarters of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps has announced that seven American drivers had been decorated by the French Army for "conspicuous service in the field."

Among those decorated with the Croix de Guerre with Palm, a General Army citation, was Thomas S. Esten, Stoughton, Mass.

Drivers given the Croix de Guerre with Star, a Divisional citation, included Laurence Jump, Nantucket, Mass., who was taken prisoner but who now is free in Stuttgart, Germany; Lloyd Moore, Washington, D. C., and Draper Lawrence Kauffman, son of Capt. J. L. Kauffman of the U. S. Navy.

# Italians Harass British Colonies

**LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, reported from Nairobi, Kenya Colony, today that the beleaguered British garrison at Moyale had withdrawn.**

*By the Associated Press*

**Threefold Italian attacks against British possessions in the Middle East were keeping up the pressure against the British colonial troops garrisoning those outposts, according to dispatches from Cairo, Egypt.**

On the Egyptian frontier, repeated Italian thrusts were made from Libya, while at Moyale, in Kenya, after almost a week's unceasing attack, the British garrison was reported to be still holding out against Italians striking from Ethiopia. Severe fighting was in progress between other British troops and Italian reinforcements trying to break through to bolster the Moyale attack.

At Abdul Ghadir in British Somaliland, a small British outpost was captured by a strong Italian force.

**Frontier Fighting**

Fighting also was taking place along the Egyptian-Libyan frontier where Italians kept up a steady pressure.

Meanwhile, above and below the Suez, a communiqué disclosed, British bombers attacked during the week end Italian Army, Navy, and air bases—from Mediterranean Libya to the tip of the Red Sea.

Incendiary and explosive bombs rained on El Aden, El Gubba, and Bardia in Libya. Italian shipping was bombed in the Libyan naval port of Tobruk.

In Eritrea, other planes fired ammunition dumps and gasoline storage tanks at Assab and scored direct hits on hangars and other buildings at the Massaua airdrome.

The communiqué mentioned minor Italian air raids on Aden, across the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden from Eritrea.

**Raids Near Alexandria**

Raiders also came near Alexandria in Egypt. So far they have been driven off by defense fighter planes.

Of 163 Americans living at the port, 38 have left for home, the United States Legation reported. Of 327 in Cairo, 196 also have departed.

Scattered throughout Upper Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are about 200 Americans who have not yet arranged passage homeward.

One result of the war conditions has been that for the first time in its centuries-old history, Egypt goes on summer time, clocks being advanced one hour.

Meanwhile, the Holy Land was having its first taste of air raids. "Enemy" planes—presumably Italian—dropped explosives at Haifa, a seaport of British-mandated Palestine. Several casualties resulted.

## Battles at Sea

Week-end naval events remain uncertain owing to unreliability of reports. According to Italian communiqués, Italian air squadrons were engaged in harassing the British fleet, which was retiring after the fighting in the Mediterranean. Other units of the Air Force were reported to have set several big fires in another attack on the British naval base at Malta, which the High Command said had been rendered virtually unfit for use.

Britain minimized the Italian reports, but reported the loss of two warships. The destroyer Escort was stated to have been torpedoed, while the 670-ton submarine Shark was reported overdue and "presumed lost."

The 1,350-ton Escort was reported to have been so badly damaged by the torpedo that she sank while other ships tried to tow her to port.

There was no information about the action in which the Escort was damaged, nor when the ship was torpedoed.

The Escort was commanded by Lieut. Com. J. Bostock, was started under construction in 1933 and completed in 1934. Her normal complement was 145 men.

The ship carried four 4.7-inch guns, six smaller guns, and eight torpedo tubes.

**Squadron Overtaken**

Italian fliers said they had overtaken a British naval squadron which had been "forced to slow down in its journey toward Alexandria" July 13, and bombed them "during the whole day."

The communiqué indicated that the British warships were the same as those previously attacked in the sea-air battle which has been almost continuous in the eastern Mediterranean for almost a week.

Meanwhile, the German High Command stated that fighting plane units had attacked British convoys and sunk three merchantmen totaling 17,000 registered tons in the Channel.

One destroyer, one auxiliary cruiser, and four additional merchant ships were said to have been damaged by bomb hits and partly fired.

There were frequent air fights between German and British chaser units, said the communiqué, in the course of which four British pursuiters of the Hurricane type and two German planes were shot down.

In the course of the night of July 14-15, German fighting planes were stated to have raided port facilities, airports, and armament industry plants in southern England.

**Fires and Explosions**

The effect of the bomb raids at all points, it was said, was visible from far off by fires and strong explosions, especially at Faversham.

British planes during the night of July 14-15 were reported to have dropped bombs aimlessly on northern and western Germany.

Germany's sea raiders, whose operations against merchant shipping have not been reported officially since the scuttling of the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee last December, were reported to be in action again.

The High Command announced in its communiqué that a single warship had sunk 18,500 tons of "enemy merchant shipping in overseas waters."

No further details were given. But Germans assumed the raiders, modern counterparts of the World War Emden and Karlsruhe, would be more active now that German ships can operate from bases all along the Atlantic coast from southern France to the Arctic Circle.

By a Staff Artist

**Italians Harass British Colonies**

**Arrows on map show points at which the Italians are pressing attacks on the British in the Middle East, from Libya against Egypt and from Ethiopia against Kenya and British Somaliland. Vertical shading indicates Italian territory; slanting shading indicates British possessions, or territory to which British troops have free access.**

## French Casualties

VICHY, France, July 15 (AP)—One thousand French sailors were killed in the British attack on the French Fleet at Mers el Kebir, Algeria, on July 3, it was announced at this provisional seat of the French Government.

The French said the British battle cruiser Hood was seriously damaged in the engagement and two British destroyers were sunk.

The British have denied repeated claims by the Germans and Italians of damage to the 42,100-ton Hood, largest warship afloat.

Breech mechanisms of the guns on French warships at Alexandria have been deposited at the French Consulate there in demobilizing the squadron, French circles in Alexandria reported.

They said the French ships tried first to escape from the harbor but were menaced by British forces three times their strength, and forced to surrender.

## Answer to Berlin

OTTAWA, July 15 (AP)—Navy Minister Angus L. Macdonald said today the French cruiser Emile Bertin sailed June 21 from Halifax as "a ship of an ally sailing from a friendly port to a friendly port with full knowledge of the Canadian authorities."

His statement came in comment on a Berlin radiocast, intercepted in New York by NBC, that the cruiser had "eluded" a British naval guard at Halifax and reached Martinique.

Mr. Macdonald said that when the warship sailed "France had not capitulated to German terms and in fact at that time French forces were still engaging the Germans."

# Germans Win Bullitt Praise

MADRID, July 15 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, declared in an interview Saturday night that the behavior of the German Army of occupation in France was "definitely very correct."

Mr. Bullitt, who came to Madrid "to get back in touch with Washington," because of poor communication facilities in France, said he knew of no instance of any American in France having the slightest difficulty.

He said he "guessed probably 1,000 Americans are still in France," and expressed the opinion that most of them were remaining.

Recounting his experiences in the 16 days in which he remained in Paris after Germans occupied the city June 14, the sunburned American envoy declared that reports he had been held incommunicado for several days were untrue.

All members of the Embassy staff were able to move about the occupied region with complete freedom, Mr. Bullitt said.

"All American institutions remained open and the American Hospital did magnificent work in caring for hundreds of wounded, among whom were some Germans."

Mr. Bullitt reported that from the time of removal from Clermont-Ferrand, the last previous capital, until his departure for Spain last Thursday, the American Embassy was established in a hotel on top of a mountain two hours by automobile from Vichy.

On Thursday, however, a house was found for it in town, located, by coincidence, on the Boulevard des Etats Unis, (United States Boulevard).

French reaction to the British-French naval action at Oran, Algeria, was "violent" because the French had not expected such a thing could happen, he reported.

On the other hand, he said there remained wide friendliness for the United States because the French felt that America had dealt honestly with France throughout.

## Bullitt Books

LISBON, Portugal, July 15 (AP)—William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, has booked passage for New York aboard the clipper plane leaving here tomorrow.

## Belgium Explains Reasons of Defeat

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Belgian Embassy, in a recapitulation of the homeland's losing 18-day stand against the German Blitzkrieg, said yesterday that Belgium had been defeated by superior force, equipment and tactics.

"There is no need," the Embassy said in a statement, "to try and find sensational explanations such as betrayals and treasons, which are not supported by facts."

## Manufacturer's Yacht Turned Over to U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Walter P. Murphy, Chicago manufacturer and yachtsman, has turned over to the Navy his 596-ton motor yacht, the Intrepid.

Naval officials said that the craft, which is 167 feet long, had been re-designated the Y P 71 and would be used in training naval Reservists of the Third Naval District, with headquarters at New York.

Mr. Murphy accepted the traditional fee of $1 for the yacht. The vessel, built in 1930, is now at New London, Conn.

## What Was France: Remnant Only Left

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington

The fraction of France over which the French Government retains authority is little more than two-fifths of the whole country, according to an estimate by the National Geographic Society.

The unoccupied remnant of France is approximately 43 per cent of the nation's area, or about 91,000 square miles. Marseilles and Lyon, respectively the second and third largest French cities, are in the unoccupied region, but foreign occupation has left only five others of the nation's 17 with more than 100,000 inhabitants—Nice, Toulouse, St. Etienne, Toulon, and Clermont-Ferrand. The shore of the Mediterranean, with the nation's leading port of Marseilles and the smaller port of Sète to the west, is the only coastline left to France.

# French Line To Keep N. Y. Office Open

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The French Line will continue to maintain its shore organization in the United States and Canada until normal trade can be resumed, and contemplates no change in the status of the Liner Normandie and other vessels now tied up in American ports, Henri Morin de Linclays, Resident Manager of the Line, said today.

He made his statement in denying published reports that the Line was dismissing its employees and would discontinue operations. Mr. de Linclays said he had dismissed 20 per cent of the Line's junior employees because their services were not required—since war virtually halted the Line's business. He said that since the armistice between France and Germany he had received no communication from officials of the Line in France.

The Normandie — $60,000,000, 83,432-ton former "Queen of the Seas"—was the only French Line vessel known to be in a United States port.

Kept at the Line's pier here since shortly after the war began in Europe last September, at a cost of more than $1,000 a day in addition to pier rental, the Normandie still had aboard a maintenance crew of about 150—mostly native Frenchmen.

Paid at a rate of $5 a month and "keep," the Normandie's skeleton crew was reported, without confirmation, to have been without pay or rations from France since the German victory.

Maritime circles saw little likelihood that the liner would leave her Hudson River dock, thus becoming a prize for enemy warships. In addition, American commercial interests were reported to have claims of between $200,000 and $300,000 against the vessel—a libel for which would be sufficient to hold her here indefinitely.

## Ludwig Predicts U. S. of Europe To Emerge From War

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 15 (AP)—Emil Ludwig, here to live and write history, predicts that out of the European chaos will emerge one great nation, the United States of Europe.

"The trend in Europe is unmistakable," said the refugee from Nazi Germany in an interview. "There will be states united under one flag—a flag of their own making. Switzerland for years and years has had three races, three languages and three customs in one solidified nation. Why not the rest of Europe?

"Wilhelmina, Haakon and Christian are symbols of a dying race. And if King George of England forsakes his capital and moves to Canada, it means the breaking up of the Empire. Hitler will develop his own failures, and a revolution will throttle his progress and provide his successors."

Mr. Ludwig plans to write a story of the Mediterranean and a history of the German people.

"I want to explain how one race can produce paradoxes—sensitive souls like Beethoven and Goethe, and barbarians like Hitler."

## Canadian Estimates Papers by Mail Losses

OTTAWA, July 15 (CP)—Carrying papers of all kinds through the mails results in an estimated annual loss of $4,500,000 to the Canadian Government, Postmaster General W. P. Mulock stated in the House of Commons, answering a question from T. L. Church, Ontario Conservative.

He said publications such as The Saturday Evening Post paid postage at the rate of two cents a pound but it was impossible to keep the cost of handling United States publications separate from that of Canadian periodicals and newspapers.

The special rate accorded publications did not amount to a subsidy to United States publications because if they were mailed in the United States instead of in Canada postage paid in the United States and Canada would carry the same amount of mail without revenue, suffering a loss of about $400,000 a year, he explained.

## French Free Nazi Civilians

BERLIN, July 15 (AP)—About 3,400 German civilians interned in France have returned to Germany, DNB, official German news agency reported yesterday, and another 1,200 still are in Franch overseas possessions.

# *Man Who Ruled African Tribe For 10 Years Gets His Reward*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURBAN, South Africa — The story of a real life "Sanders of the River," pioneering law and order in a remote quarter of Africa very much in the manner of Novelist Edgar Wallace's "Commissioner Sanders," who was an uncrowned king of a jungle district, has emerged from an official report submitted to the Union House of Assembly.

It is a story of the work carried out in the Caprivi Corridor by Sergeant Britz of the South West African Police—a man who for 10 years was almost the monarch of 10,000 natives living in that swamp area.

Ten years ago, Sergeant Britz, after helping to bring the Angola Boers back to South West Africa, journeyed up the Zambesi from Livingstone to establish his headquarters at Katima Mulimo on the banks of the Zambesi. His thatched house and offices were built out of reach of the floods.

From the wide front stoop, Sergeant Britz, with his wife and three children, could see the hippopotamuses playing in the river and watch the native barges and canoes travel slowly upstream to Barotseland.

**Elephants in Door Yard**

In the thick wooded country surrounding the camp, big game was abundant. At night, herds of elephants came and uprooted trees at the edge of the clearing. In some ways it was a lonely and monotonous life, yet it was filled with responsibility and adventures.

The work accomplished by Sergeant Britz in the past 10 years is described in detail in the "Report on the Easter Caprivi Enclave," submitted to Col. Deneys Reitz, Minister of Native Affairs.

Sergeant Britz used to receive his instructions from Windhoek—often these were few and far between—on how to rule the 10,000 natives with their 24,000 cattle in this swamp land of a little more than 4,500 square miles.

Smugglers and poachers were summarily dealt with by being personally escorted over the boundary. The natives could take as much small game as they wanted, but the Sergeant's duties included the protection of elephants, giraffes, hippopotamuses, and rhinoceroses.

When Mahili, son of the aged chief of the Masubia, disobeyed the law of Sergeant Britz and took more than the two hippopotamuses allowed for on his permit, he was deposed. Now with the change of administration, as an act of clemency he is being allowed to return.

**Hard to Replace Him**

The report makes it clear that the Sergeant was a strong man of unusual character. He built up a highly efficient system which had in it, nevertheless, great weaknesses, because "its efficiency depended on two factors—firstly, the man himself and, secondly, the respect of those ruled by him."

It will, however, be difficult to find another South African "Sanders of the River" to replace Sergeant Britz for the officials from the Union who flew over the territory on their tour of inspection are convinced that he administered and ruled the territory as few men of his standing and education could have done.

Without any European assistance, Sergeant Britz saw to the welfare and safety of the natives—and ignorance is rife among them. He was policeman, magistrate, and adviser at the same time.

The only other white man with whom he could discuss the difficulties of bringing European civilization to this part of Africa was the pastor of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission many miles away. His post and newspapers came by native runners from Livingstone, and if he wanted to go to that town himself it meant a journey of five days by motorboat.

And now this "forgotten" African pioneer is to be rewarded. He has been doing this work for a mere pittance, but his salary is to be increased and he is to be given a new post with the Department of Native Affairs.

A new superintendent with a European assistant and native police is to take his place to carry on the work of Sergeant Britz, for many increased facilities for the territory are contemplated now that it has been taken over by the Union.

## Britain Turns Down Gandhi Peace Plan

WARDHA, India, July 15 (AP)—Britain has rejected Mohandas K. Gandhi's suggestion that the principle of non-violent resistance be applied to Germany, according to the Mahatma.

He made public a letter from the Viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow, saying the British Government felt such a policy couldn't be considered "since, in common with the whole Empire, they (the Government) are firmly resolved to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion."


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# World Champions Beginning to Move—Veteran Skippers in Junior Sailing

## Big League Races Remain Close—Yankees Rolling

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

With the season's half-way post out of sight in the rear and only open road ahead of the contenders until the World Series, baseball fans today are still being entertained by a four-team pennant race in the American League and a three-club thriller in the National.

Although to the critics, the Cincinnati Reds look like repeaters in the National, Bill McKechnie is unable to shake off the Dodgers and Giants. By winning four out of five during the abbreviated week ending with yesterday's games, the defending champs took a 2½-game lead on the second-place Dodgers and an advantage of 7½ over the Giants, but Bill realizes that he must face other challenges in the future.

**Medwick Not Hitting**

Hampered by the failure of Joe Medwick to hit with his former consistency, and by the unreliable pitching of Tex Carleton and Luke Hamlin, the Dodgers are finding this business of trying to win the pennant no picnic. It may be, however, that these men will come back in August and September for Leo Durocher.

There is a strong feeling, particularly in New York, that the Giants may slip in while the Reds and Dodgers are knocking each other off—it has happened before. For example, back in 1938 the Cubs put on the pressure in September and walked past the favored Giants and Pirates. This time, however, the Reds do not look like the sort of club that will fold in the stretch. McKechnie still has Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer as his aces, Junior Thompson at No. 3, and reliable "spot" men in Jim Turner, Whitey Moore and Joe Beggs. Bill's staff is the envy of the league—both leagues, in fact.

**Cardinals Winning**

The past seven days saw a general awaking in the second division of the National League. The Cardinals captured four out of five and today are tied with Pittsburgh for fifth place. The Pirates had a two-and-two record. The Bees were able to split a four-game series at Chicago.

Just when the American League was prepared to forget about the Yankees, they put on a new spurt. Since the All-Star intermission the defending world titleholders have won four straight and now have the Indians, Tigers and Red Sox taking anxious glances over their shoulders. Early today the Yanks were only 5½ games off the Cleveland pace, with a difference of a mere four contests in the losing column. The future again looks rosy for Joe McCarthy. However, the once-powerful New Yorkers cannot afford many more losing streaks. They must keep moving.

The Yankees base their hopes on the belief that Cleveland lacks the staying power for a late drive and will be left in the rear. This despite Oscar Vitt's seemingly superior pitching. The Yanks contend that holes will soon be visible in the Detroit infield. We shall see.

* * *

Briefs . . . The latest news locally concerns the marriage Sunday night of Jim Tabor, Red Sox third baseman, to Irene Bryan of South Boston . . . Joe Heving, Sox relief pitcher, was best man . . . No game in the Hub tomorrow . . . The contest originally scheduled then was moved ahead to manufacture yesterday's double-header . . . The series between the Red Sox and Browns closes this afternoon . . . The locals begin a "crucial" stretch on Wednesday . . . On that day the Detroit Tigers open a four-game series at Fenway Park with a double-header, and on Saturday and Sunday come a single and double-headed respectively with the Cleveland Indians.

## *Before the Doldrums*

By a Staff Photographer

**Thirty Square Meters 30 seconds before the gun that fired them off on their Corinthian Yacht Club course last Saturday at Marblehead. A light northeasterly fanned hopes of finishing as it dropped to nothing, leaving the outside line yachtsmen five miles out to sea on glassy, gray no-man's land.**

## Dick Mechem Faces Stern Opposition in Yacht Races

**BULLETIN**

**MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 15—Bobby Coulson, 15, sailed the Eastern Yacht Club colors to victory here this morning as he passed Barbara Conolly, Corinthian, on the home run for the initial cannon of the North Shore junior series. Tom Rowen, Swampscott, was third, and Dick Mechem, defending champion of Annisquam, finished fourth. Eastern Point, Pleon and Sandy Bay followed in order.**

By Wendell A. Davis
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MARBLEHEAD, July 15, 1940—Young Dick Mechem of Annisquam Yacht Club had his work cut out for him this morning.

The two-time Curtis Cup champion, and last year's national junior sailing titlist, was after his third and last Curtis Cup championship, and should he score the most points in the six race series held off the Eastern Yacht Club here, it will be a long time before any other North Shore junior skipper even equals Mechem's record, let alone surpass it.

On the strength of this, five other skippers and their crews were on the starting line this morning here ready to break the monopoly of the Annisquam tiller man.

They were Eastern and Pleon Yacht Clubs of Marblehead, Sandy Bay of Rockport, Swampscott and Eastern Point of Gloucester.

**Veteran Skippers**

Veteran skippers who have raced in at least one North Shore junior sailing championship represented the crews with the exception of Eastern Point, where John Clay, a newcomer, is at the helm.

Pleon's captain was George O'Day who also was at the helm for that club a year ago. Everett Wilkinson was in charge of Sandy Bay's forces, while Tom Rowen again skippered Swampscott. Bobby Coulson shifted from Corinthian Yacht Club sponsorship of a year ago to the fortunes of Eastern.

**Stern Challenge**

All these skippers, with a year's added experience, and veteran crews provide a stern challenge for Mechem to conquer. Last year Mechem came from behind in the final day's racing at Annisquam to nip his rivals and thus become the first North Shore skipper to ever win the championship two years in succession.

M-B Class knockabouts will be used in the series that is expected to last three days, weather providing. Triangular or windward-leeward courses were scheduled for the testing grounds for these young skippers, whose age limit is 17 before Sept. 1 of this year.

**For Sears Bowl**

The Curtis Cup series is a sectional championship of the North Shore for the Sears Bowl series, emblematic of national junior sailing championship, to be held later in the summer.

Mechem, after winning the North Shore title a year ago, defeated eight other sectional finalists in the Sears Bowl final off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, Conn., last summer. His home club of Annisquam thus is given the honor, if they so desire, to sponsor the Sears Bowl this summer, which is scheduled to start Aug. 23.

An added starter in the junior races saw Corinthian Yacht Club represented by Barbara Conolly, who was making her debut in the class. Local yachtsmen were interested to see what the girl skipper could do against the veteran field.

**Need Nine Boats**

There is some speculation on whether Annisquam will be able to hold the Sears Bowl championship this year, due to their inability to secure enough boats for the series. At least nine boats are necessary, one each for eight crews, and one extra for emergency.

Should the Annisquam Yacht Club procure the nine craft, Triangles will be used. This is a 25-foot keel yacht similar to the Atlantic Class boat which was sailed in last year's Sears Bowl.

## *Splitting the Fairways*

**Jones Still Has Crowd Appeal**

A little bit older, a shade less serious about his golf, but still one of the game's greatest figures, Bobby Jones returned to Boston yesterday for a one-day visit to The Country Club in behalf of the Red Cross.

Paired with Fred Wright of Trapelo against Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford of Woodland, Bobby went down to defeat as Ouimet holed a slippery downhill 27-foot putt to win one-up on the 18th green.

Ouimet's final putt on the last green, the same bit of sward where he holed a five-footer 27 years ago to tie Vardon and Ray in the national open, may have been pleasing to the crowd of 2,000 which followed the match, but it could not detract from the glamor which emanated from Jones.

That putt meant a lot to Francis yesterday. That 18th green beside the clubhouse held historic significance for him, and perhaps a few thoughts of former glory were uppermost in his mind as he studied the line to the cup. Jones, Guilford, and Wright all had been casual about their putts, coming close to the hole but taking fours. From the time he reached the green until he stroked his bail, Ouimet's eyes never left the line to the flag, and it seemed there was no doubt in his thoughts the ball was going in.

**Old-Time Pair**

That made the day perfect for the Ouimet-Guilford combination, a duo that in the last war worked for the benefit of the Red Cross, and which during their long association has won something like 35 matches and lost but five.

Until that moment, it was Jones who attracted the most attention from the well-behaved throng. His swing, still a graceful, fluid motion, was alone worth the price of admission. Bobby did not score too well, having a 76, but with that swing it was hard for the gathering to believe that he could not go right out now and clean up all over again.

**Scoring Well**

Later in the clubhouse, after the match was over, Bobby admitted he was scoring as well as he ever did in informal matches. "It's a funny thing," he declared in his Atlanta drawl, "but the crowd bothers me now. I find I have trouble concentrating before a large gallery and my timing is affected."

Twice this year Jones has carded 63's, once last February over at East Lake and again more recently at Highlands. "After those scores, though," he said with a grin, "my game collapsed."

Bob was high in his praise of Gene Dahlbender, the 16-year-old Atlantan who has been carding such terrific scores lately—such as his 62 at Druid Hills and his 64 at East Lake. "He is a fine boy," Jones went on, "and he will be a champion one of these days. All he needs now is experience, and the only way he can get it is by experience.

**Experience Necessary**

"Experience is a necessary part of the golfer's equipment," he declared. "In one tournament Gene failed to remove his opponent's ball, which was on the green on the other side of the pin from his. He was away and his putt, which missed the hole, hit his opponent's ball. That mistake, which cost him two strokes, made him lose the tournament by one stroke instead of winning it by one. That's one rule he will not forget in a hurry."

Jones has no pet theory as to why golf scores have improved so much in the past decade. "Better clubs, better balls, better-conditioned courses all help," he pointed out, "but I believe the improvement in golf is in keeping with the improvement in other sports. The 100-yard dash record is always coming down, and the pole vault mark is always going up. Why shouldn't golf improve too?"

Jones, who left for Springfield last night, will play in one more Red Cross exhibition match to round out the four he promised. It will be played in September when he comes north to watch the national amateur in September. His first two matches were played at Columbus, Ohio, in June, and at Lido, N. Y., Saturday.

* * *

Bobby's caddie was Joe Conaty, captain of the Boston University hockey team last year. Joe, who used to be No. 1 caddie at The Country Club, is one of the old-time caddies who can tell what every member of his foursome did on every shot. He proved it yesterday for the benefit of the newspaper men, who, because of the large crowd, had found it impossible to see every shot.

* * *

Jones last played the course in 1924, the year he was graduated from Harvard.

* * *

Wright and Jones had a better ball of 73, to 72 for Ouimet and Guilford. Francis had the lowest individual round, a 75. **G. C.**

## Baseball Games

### Today

**National League**

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

**American League**

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

### Tomorrow

**American League**

Cleveland at Washington
Detroit at Philadelphia
Chicago at New York

(Only games scheduled)

**National League**

New York at Chicago
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh
Philadelphia at Cincinnati
Boston at St. Louis

## Boston Batting

**Red Sox**

| | Games | At Bat | Hits | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carey | 14 | 30 | 11 | .367 |
| Finney | 68 | 307 | 109 | .355 |
| Williams | 73 | 280 | 94 | .323 |
| Peacock | 35 | 65 | 21 | .323 |
| Cramer | 76 | 333 | 102 | .306 |
| Di Maggio | 31 | 76 | 23 | .303 |
| Foxx | 76 | 286 | 85 | .297 |
| Tabor | 74 | 285 | 76 | .267 |
| Spence | 14 | 15 | 4 | .267 |
| Cronin | 75 | 263 | 67 | .254 |
| Doerr | 74 | 308 | 78 | .253 |
| Owen | 9 | 25 | 5 | .200 |
| Desautels | 57 | 180 | 35 | .194 |
| Glenn | 13 | 23 | 1 | .043 |

**Bees**

| | Games | At Bat | Hits | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rowell | 51 | 160 | 50 | .313 |
| Ross | 76 | 270 | 82 | .304 |
| Miller | 69 | 253 | 73 | .289 |
| Moore | 50 | 185 | 53 | .286 |
| West | 69 | 253 | 71 | .280 |
| Andrews | 11 | 16 | 4 | .267 |
| Hassett | 66 | 260 | 62 | .238 |
| Sisti | 55 | 206 | 48 | .233 |
| Cooney | 39 | 92 | 21 | .228 |
| Warstler | 29 | 55 | 12 | .218 |
| Masi | 32 | 77 | 16 | .208 |
| Glossop | 44 | 127 | 26 | .205 |
| Berres | 39 | 79 | 14 | .177 |
| Wietelmann | 19 | 10 | 1 | .100 |

## *Hagen Declares Sarazen Picked Ineligible Men*

DETROIT, July 15 (AP)—Dapper Walter Hagen came to the tee for his side today to answer some hot shots from Gene Sarazen over the P. G. A.'s practices in selection of the Ryder Cup golf team.

Sarazen's challengers engage the Ryder Cuppers tomorrow and Wednesday at Oakland Hills in charity matches for the Red Cross, and Hagen, the Ryder captain, charged that Gene had overlooked "one important thing—the big point" in finding fault with the makeup of the cup outfit.

"Sarazen claimed that he could pick a team from those overlooked by the P. G. A. and beat us," Hagen said. "But when it came to picking his team, he selected quite a few who weren't even eligible for the Ryder Cup team."

**Not Many Left**

The Haig then went to work on Sarazen's outfit, and when he got through, there weren't many of them left. First he ruled out Tommy Armour, Jimmy Thomson, and Harry Cooper. They are foreign-born and thus ineligible to the cup team.

From that point Hagen proceeded to rule out Ed Oliver, National Open Champion Lawson Little, Ben Hogan, Clayton Heafner, and finally even Sarazen himself.

"Little," said Hagen, "isn't eligible because he doesn't belong to the P. G. A. Hogan wasn't eligible a year ago when the team was selected. Heafner doesn't belong to the P. G. A. and Oliver wasn't heard of very much last year."

**Chosen Year Ago**

Pointing out the Ryder team was chosen almost a year ago, Hagen said "we couldn't wait to see which golfers would be going hot now."

"On the other hand, Sarazen, knowing our line-up, now can go from coast to coast for his team and take fellows who are definitely on their game now," Hagen said. "Why, last year Sarazen wasn't playing well at all and couldn't have been picked for Ryder Cup play on his record. Yet this year he's going great."

The teams will meet in foursomes tomorrow and in singles Wednesday. Hagen and Sarazen have agreed to play one another on Wednesday. On the Ryder Cup team are Henry Picard, Ralph Guldahl, Sam Snead, Harold McSpaden, Byron Nelson, Horton Smith, Dick Metz, Vic Ghezzi, Paul Runyan and Jimmy Hines.

## Nettlebladt Ahead At Poland Spring

POLAND SPRING, Maine, July 15 (AP)—Harry Nettlebladt of Framingham, Mass., and Amateur Lloyd Morrill of Purpoodock had a five-stroke lead at the completion of the first day of play in the Northeastern pro-amateur golf tournament yesterday. Nettlebladt and Morrill posted a 63-69—132 gross and a 124 net.

## Boston Pitching

**Red Sox**

| | Games | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wagner | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Heving | 16 | 4 | 1 | .800 |
| Grove | 13 | 5 | 2 | .714 |
| Wilson | 19 | 4 | 2 | .667 |
| Dickman | 17 | 6 | 4 | .600 |
| Galehouse | 15 | 6 | 4 | .600 |
| Hash | 24 | 7 | 5 | .583 |
| Bagby | 18 | 6 | 7 | .462 |
| Ostermueller | 14 | 0 | 3 | .000 |
| Mustaikais | 1 | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Johnson | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

**Bees**

| | Games | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salvo | 6 | 4 | 1 | .800 |
| Errickson | 17 | 6 | 2 | .750 |
| Sullivan | 18 | 5 | 8 | .385 |
| Posedel | 19 | 6 | 10 | .375 |
| Coffman | 18 | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Piechota | 10 | 2 | 4 | .333 |
| Strincevich | 14 | 1 | 4 | .200 |
| Javery | 13 | 0 | 3 | .000 |
| Williams | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

## Tiller Talk

**Weather Varies for Yachtsmen**

A new low and a new high in weather was reached over the week end along the North and South shores of Massachusetts Bay when Saturday found yachtsmen wallowing in the doldrums after time limits had expired, and Sunday painted the most perfect racing picture as a steady and clear easterly brought smiles of satisfaction at all ports.

Off the 'Head Saturday, only two classes finished—the Ts and Brutal Beasts. A slight northeasterly rippled the gray waters at the start and the race committee decided to send the outside boats on a triangular course.

Some three hours later, after much slatting and slapping over the pancake sea, tows were sent out for the Eight Meters, Thirty Square Meters and the M-Bs.

The unfinished race was resailed yesterday, and the day's postponement was well worth the wait. A slick sou'easterly of whitecap strength brisked the Sunday Corinthian traffic along nicely, as young Pike Noyes featured the day's racing.

Fresh from a week's cruise with the Eastern Yacht Club, Pike, just out of junior ranking, stepped from his Tioga Too onto Ed Gabriel's Marbett, and helmed the Eight Meter nicely up to windward for a two-minute victory over Alden Haskell's Navigo II.

Although Charles Francis Adams failed to race his Thisbe yesterday in the Eights' engagement, he won the first series of the Corinthian Yacht Club on percentage points, unofficially.

Likewise, John Lawrence eked out first trophy honors when he staved off E. Sohier Welch's final spinnaker run hope yesterday. Lawrence, in Moose, thus turned in two victories and three seconds, while Welch, in Evanthia II, has accounted for two firsts and two seconds.

The close rivalry between these two was at no time more beautifully exemplified than yesterday's eight second margin at the finish held by Moose.

* * *

With no inter-club race scheduled, Quincy Bay was the scene of most of the South Shore and Boston Bay activity yesterday. Squantum Yacht Club held open house to the Indian Class, while Wollaston Yacht Club, next door, sponsored its annual Gold Cup series, the national championship for the Winabout Class, originated by the Wollaston Club.

Charles Graf boosted his Indian inter-club rating from a previous spot in sixth place to third when he led the class of 33 boats to the finish line.

The smiling southeasterly in the bay called for long courses, and the Indians were sent on a straight beat to Hull and return. Herbert Allbright in Osseo was first at the windward mark, but Graf's spinnaker man, Arthur Hartford, worked the sheets of his orange light sail for the cannon, with Osseo second, Dean Lewis' Pelican in third berth and MacDonald brothers' Astec fourth.

* * *

Russell Mattern and Kenneth Robbie were battling each other in three races for the Gold Cup, but it was Mattern's Gold Ray that shook off the challenge of Robbie's Slalom in the closest Winabout championship yet.

Robbie took a one point lead by winning the first race of the series in the morning. Although the Shaughnessey brothers helmed their Parna II to victory in the afternoon encounter, the two leaders were right astern, with Gold Ray second and Slalom third.

The tie was broken when Mattern won the match sail-off by two minutes even.

* * *

Quincy Yacht Club holds its first open invitational inter-club this Sunday for the Boston Bay fleet and Hingham Yacht Club. The season's fleet record of 202 yachts, set by the Savin Hill one week ago, is liable to go by the boards. **W. A. D.**

## Events

**Monday, July 15**

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park. (baseball)
New England public links golf championship at Green Hill.
N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur tournament at Poland Spring. (final day)
Newspapermen's Golf Association at Ponkapoag.
City of Boston track meet at Franklin Field.
North Shore junior races for Curtis Cup at Marblehead. (first day)

**Tuesday, July 16**

North Shore junior races for Curtis Cup at Marblehead. (second day)

**Wednesday, July 17**

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (two baseball games)
Women's South Shore Four-Ball Golf League: South Shore at Duxbury; Cohasset at Hatherly; Scituate at Wollaston.
North Shore junior races for Curtis Cup at Marblehead. (third day)

**Thursday, July 18**

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (baseball)
Summer Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Wellesley at Oakley; Commonwealth at Weston; Brae Burn at Charles River; Winchester at Belmont.
Women's Summer Four-Ball Golf League: Charles River at Oakley; Framingham at Woodland; The Country Club at Brae Burn.
Suburban Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Needham at Furnace Brook; Norfolk at Blue Hill; Wollaston at Trapelo.
North Shore junior races for Curtis Cup at Marblehead. (final day)

**Friday, July 19**

Boston vs. Detroit at Fenway Park. (baseball)
M. G. A. invitation four-ball golf tournament at Winchester. (first day)
M. G. A. medal play golf tournament at South Shore. (first day)

**Saturday, July 20**

Boston vs. Cleveland at Fenway Park. (baseball)
M. G. A. invitation four-ball golf tournament at Winchester. (second day)
M. G. A. medal play golf tournament at South Shore. (final day)
M. G. A. medal play golf tournament at Rockport.

**Sunday July 21**

Boston vs. Cleveland at Fenway Park. (two baseball games)
Boston Bay interclub regatta at Quincy Yacht Club.
Southern Massachusetts Y. R. A. meeting at Woods Hole Yacht Club.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Henry Picard defeated Byron Nelson at 37th hole to win Professional Golfers' Association championship.

## Summer Nine at Durham

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H., July 15—Summer baseball, in a material and organized form, has settled on the University of New Hampshire campus.

A dozen former college stars, all students in the annual summer school, have banded together and are openly challenging any and all comers to meet them in home-and-home series.

The Barrington Orioles, one of southeastern New Hampshire's faster semi-pro teams and two years ago winner of the best sportsman cup at the National Semi-pro tournament in Kansas, is the first to accept a challenge.

Under the New Hampshire colors is a collection of players who made headlines as collegians and who have been seen very recently in twilight line-ups.

Pitching duties will weigh the shoulders of Steve Slayton of Kittery, Maine, and Connie Hoehn of Mineola, N. Y. Slayton saw service with the International League Baltimore Orioles after his graduation from New Hampshire and some with the Boston Red Sox. Hoehn, who will play first base when Slayton is on the mound, earned letters at Middlebury. George Sommers of West Duluth, Minn., Dartmouth's receiver this spring, will catch.

The infield includes two ex-New Hampshire captains, Jere Chase, '36, of Seabrook at second and Fred Walker, '35, of Dover at short. Chet Kingsman, late of Keene Teachers and now coach at Newmarket High, will be at third.

At least four outfielders will be available — Frank Leary of Manchester, highest hitting regular on the 1939 New Hampshire squad with .414; Primo Pesaresi of Portsmouth, reserve fly-chaser for the Wildcats this past spring; Weed Hanna of West Swanzey, who Henry Swasey maintains was the fastest man ever to play under him in his 24 years of coaching; and Johnny Doukas of Keene, who played at Dartmouth.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 "Society Girl" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin" | Boston Red Sox-St. Louis Browns baseball game. Jim Britt, announcer | Western Serenade |
| 3:15 Poetic Strings | "Honeymoon Hill"; sk. | "Ma Perkins"; sketch; 'Pepper Young's Family' | | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 News Service | "John's Other Wife" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:45 News Service | "Just Plain Bill" | | | "Console Capers" |
| 4:00 **Lecture Hall** | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife" | Boston Red Sox-St. Louis Browns baseball game. Jim Britt, announcer | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "In Record Time" | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas"; drama. | | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "In Record Time" | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 "Around the Hub" | Club Matinee: News | "Young Widder Brown" | | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 By Kathleen Norris | "Homeward Bound" | "Girl Alone"; sketch. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 Community Bulletin | Malcolm Claire, stories. | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mart" |
| 5:30 Jaye Wesley, sports | Ireene Wicker, sketch. | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines. | "Superman"; sketch | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill | News; sport comment | News Service | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Dinner Dance | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Radio Review |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Weather; Dinner Dance. | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | "Swing It" |
| 6:45 **The World Today** | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | You and Your Neighbor | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Dinner Music |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, songs. | "Radio Magic" | **News from Europe** | "Music for You" | News Service |
| 7:30 "Blondie"; comedy | **Burns and Allen; Artie Shaw's Orchestra** | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch | Paul Stuart's Orchestra. |
| 7:45 serial drama | | Walter Kidder, songs. | | "Traveling Gordons"; sk. |
| 8:00 **"So You Think You Know Music"** | "Little Ol' Hollywood"; interviews | **James Melton; Francia White; orchestra** | "Play Broadcast"; quiz program | "Harper's Varieties" |
| 8:15 Tom Howard; Geo. | "Washington Merry-Go-Round" | **Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphonic orch** | "Who Are You?" | Camera Club of the Air. |
| 8:30 Shields; War news | | | Clem Williams' Orch. | Sport program |
| 8:45 | | | | Studio program |
| 9:00 **"Forecast"; Raymond Paige's Orchestra; dramatization** | "The Green Hornet"; mystery drama | "Doctor I. Q."; quiz program | "Mystery Hall"; dramatic program | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 | Salute to Florida Blue Network | **Grant Park Concert** | **Goldman Band Concert** | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:30 | | **Grant Park Concert** | **Goldman Band Concert** | |
| 9:45 | | | | |
| 10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or. | "Frontline Headlines" | Lullaby Lady: Continnetals Quartet; orch. | **Raymond Gram Swing.** | News Service |
| 10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or. | "Tropical Moods" | | News Service | Frankie Stan's Orch. |
| 10:30 **Democratic National** | **Democratic National Convention: Keynote address by Rep. Wm. B. Bankhead, Alabama.** | **Democratic Convention keynote address; Speaker William B. Bankhead, Alabama** | **Address by Rep. William B. Bankhead, Alabama** | Paul Stuart's Orchestra |
| 10:45 **Convention** | | | | Darrell Calker's Orch. |
| 11:00 News; Sports | News; Weather | News Service | Lew Diamond's Orch. | Sport program |
| 11:15 News; Weather | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. | Weather Service | "The Profit Trio" | Victor Vincent's Orch. |
| 11:30 "Midnight Swing Club" | | | Leo Reisman's Orchestra | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | | | Leo Reisman's Orchestra | News Service |

### *Tuesday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; variety | "Sunrise Special"; organ | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 "Barbecue"; music. | Variety program | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Music; news | "Breakfast in Bedlam" | "Alice and Adrian" | News Reporter | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "Musical Clock" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 **News of Europe** | News Reports | News Service | "Eight Bells" | "Five Star News" |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | "Breakfast in Bedlam"; variety program with Rakov's Orchestra | Weather; music | "Morning Watch" | Weather; "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 "Lovers' Lane" | | "Portia Blake" | Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms; orchestra | |
| 8:45 "Musical Clock" | | "Kate Hopkins" | | Studio speaker |
| 9:00 "A Hean o' Livin' " | News; recordings | N. E. Town Hall Party | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 Convention news | "As You Like It" | "Variations"; music | "Merry-Go-Round" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 WEEI Food Fair | "Family Circle" | "Alice Blair"; sketch | "Merry-Go-Round" | Radio Review |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | "Family Circle" | "Musical Roundup" | "Ships of History" | Radio Review |
| 10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly | "Melody Time"; orch. | "The Man I Married" | "Musical Early Edition" | Farm and home news. |
| 10:15 "Myrt and Marge" | "Vic and Sade" | "Midstream"; sketch | "Melody Strings" | Circle C Ranch Boys |
| 10:30 "Hilltop House" | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | "Ellen Randolph" | Musical calisthenics | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Stepmother" | "On With the Dance" | "By Kathleen Norris" | "Choir Loft"; organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | "Home Forum" | "David Harum"; sketch | News Service | "Garden Rambler" |
| 11:15 "Martha Webster" | Clark Dennis, tenor | "The Road of Life" | "Singing Strings" | Military Band |
| 11:30 Big Sister; sketch | "The Wife Saver" | "Against the Storm" | Ruth Moss interviews | John Kiley, organist |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; musicale | "The Guiding Light" | "Johnson Family" | Five Star News |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News; organist | "Woman in White" | News Service | Salon Orchestra |
| 12:15 "A Girl Marries" | Noonday Review; stocks | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Agricultural talk | Studio speaker |
| 12:30 Helen Trent; sketch | National Farm and | Singin' Sam, baritone | Sports; weather; tide | |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour; talks; | "Meet Miss Julia" | "Italian Melodies" | **The Monitor News** |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | reports; news | News Service | Women's Club news | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Life Beautiful" | Eleanor Roosevelt | "Musical Roundup" | "Carters of Elm Street" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 "Right to Happiness" | Drama; music | Marjorie Mills, housekold | National Guard talk | Organ recital |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | Music; Dem. Conv. news | | Sports Matinee | "Adult Recreation" |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | "Novatime"; music | Hymns of All Churches. | News Reporter | "Melodic Moods" |
| 2:15 "Joyce Jordan" | N. E. news; weather | "Grimm's Daughter" | Local sport program | "Melodic Moods" |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley | "Hoosier Hop"; variety | "Valiant Lady" | "It Happened in 1915" | Ann Demertjian, songs. |
| 2:45 "My Son and I" | "Merry Music" | "Light of the World" | Sport program | News Service |
| 3:00 "Society Girl" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | "The Band Parade" | Oleander Male Quartet |
| 3:15 Waltz music | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Detroit - Philadelphia baseball game | "Melody Mart" |
| 3:30 Convention news | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family. | | "Console Capers" |
| 3:45 News Service | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade" | | "Melody Mart" |
| 4:00 'Of Men and Books' | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Detroit - Philadelphia baseball game | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "In Record Time" | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas" | | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "In Record Time" | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones" | Detroit - Philadelphia baseball game | "Consolairs" |
| 4:45 "Around the Hub" | Club Matinee: news | "Young Widder Brown" | | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 Dramatic sketch | "Ring Up the Curtain" | "Girl Alone"; sketch. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 Male quartet | Malcolm Claire, stories. | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 Jay Wesley, sports. | Ireene Wicker, stories. | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines. | "Dance Hour"; records. | "The O'Neills"; sktch. | Frank Ryan's Sports | News Service |
| 6:00 News; Edwin Hill. | News; Fred Hoey | News Service | Dinner concert | Radio Review |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs. | Dinner Dance | Sports Roundup | Dinner concert | Radio Review |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Weather; music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | "Swing It" |
| 6:45 **"The World Today"** | Lowell Thomas | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sport comment |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Warine's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Dinner Concert |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | News reports | George Stearney's Orch. | "Five Star News" |
| 7:30 Helen Menken, in | "Time and Tempo"; G. | Soprano and organ | "Travels Abroad" | Paul Stuart's Orchestra. |
| 7:45 "Second Husband" | Jenkins's Orchestra | H. V. Kaltenborn | "Serenade"; music | "Lest We Forget" |
| 8:00 "Court of Missing | Sport comment | Johnny Green's Orch.; | **Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings"** | "Around the Town" |
| 8:15 Heirs"; interviews | Roy Shield's Revue | soloists; drama | | "Around the Town" |
| 8:30 L. Gluskin's Orch. | **"Information, Please"; questions and answers** | Horace Heidt's Orch. | "Meet the Stars"; vocalists; orchestra | Sport program |
| 8:45 L. Gluskin's Orch. | | Horace Heidt's Orch. | | "About Today"; drama |
| 9:00 "We, the People" | "Musical Americana"; | Popular quiz | W. Williams, comment | "Variety Hour" |
| 9:15 "We, the People" | soloists; orchestra | Popular quiz | Clem Williams's Orch. | "Variety Hour" |
| 9:30 "Professor Quiz" | "Fun With the Revuers"; | "Meredith Willson's Musical Revue" | "Laugh 'n' Swing Club"; | "Variety Hour" |
| 9:45 "Professor Quiz" | quintet; orchestra | | comedy; music | "Variety Hour" |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Or. | European news | "Summer Pastime"; | Raymond Gram Swing. | News Service |
| 10:15 **Democratic National** | Democratic Conv. news. | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | News Service | Dance Parade |
| 10:30 **Convention** | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. | "Uncle Walter's Dog- | "Vagabond's Trail"; so- | Paul Stuart's Orchestra |
| 10:45 **Dem. Natl. Conv.** | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. | house"; variety | loist; orchestra | "Men About Town" |
| 11:00 News; sports | News; music; weather | Weather Service | Bill McCune's Orchestra | Sport program |
| 11:15 News; music | "Music You Want" | News Service | Bill McCune's Orchestra | "The Blue Beetle"; mys- |
| 11:30 Midnight Swing | "Music You Want" | Gray Gordon's Orch. | Shep Fields's Orch. | tery drama |
| 11:45 Club | "Music You Want" | Gray Gordon's Orch. | Shep Fields's Orch. | News Service |

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4:30 | WRUL | 11.79mc |
| 7:15 | WRUL | 6.04mc |

**For Tuesday, July 16**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 1:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 4:30 | WRUL | 11.79mc |
| 7:15 | WRUL | 6.04mc |

### *Today on WRUL*

**(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)**

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor Views the News.
7:30 p. m.—"World of Natural Science Today."
7:45 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: C. Davis Belcher.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

### Today on Short Waves

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—The Broadcasting Orchestra. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"This is Radio Budapest Calling." HA

# Freddie Fitzsimmons Attains Long-Sought Mark—Bud Ward Will Practice Shots

## Brooklyn Dodger Veteran Gains 200th Major Victory

*By the Associated Press*

Freddy Fitzsimmons, still doing tricks with his knuckleball, lined up behind the great pitchers of baseball today with the 200th victory of his 16-year major-league career.

The annals of the game show only 45 hurlers, fellows like Cy Young, Walter Johnson, Grover Alexander, Christy Mathewson, and similar all-time heroes, who have won 200 or more contests. Only four besides Fitzsimmons are now active in the big show—Lefty Grove, Red Ruffing, Ted Lyons, and Carl Hubbell.

Fitz made a fighting entrance into this select group by pitching Brooklyn to a four-hit 2-0 shutout over the Pittsburgh Pirates after the Dodgers had dropped the first game of a double-header 6-2 and were in danger of falling farther behind the pace of the Cincinnati Reds.

**Saved The Day**

Truett (Rip) Sewell set the Dodgers back on their heels in the first game with five-hit flinging plus a personal home run with a man on base. But "Father" saved the day with his eighth victory of the year against one defeat.

Ruffing kept Fitz company in the "200" by shutting out the Chicago White Sox 4-0 on four hits. The New York Yankees got 11 hits off Lefty Thornton Lee and eight of them went to three players, Red Rolfe, Buster Mills, and Babe Dahlgren. This was Rufus the Red's 222nd victory and eighth of the season.

It was a rough day for the leaders in the American League. The Cleveland Indians lost one game, the Detroit Tigers two and the Boston Red Sox lost Jimmy Foxx.

**Foxx Bumped**

Double X was bumped by John Berardino of the St. Louis Browns in the first inning of the first game and even though the Red Sox went on to sweep the double-header 5-4 and 7-3, they could not afford the knee injury that Foxx received. He will be out of the line-up for several days.

The first game went 11 innings before Doc Cramer doubled home the winning run. Grove had sought to make this his 292nd victory, but was removed for a pinch hitter and Emerson Dickman got the credit. Dominic Di Maggio starred in the seven-inning nightcap, abbreviated by Boston's curfew law. He hit his first major league homer and fielded spectacularly.

Cleveland was a 6-5 eleven-inning victim of the Washington Senators, who scored two runs after two were out to tie the score in the ninth and then punched across the deciding run after two were out in the 11th. Buddy Lewis singled with the bases loaded for this tally.

**Tigers Defeated**

Detroit wasn't able to take advantage of the chance to regain the lead. The combination of Sam Chapman's two home runs and rookie Porter Vaughan's effective southpaw pitching won the first game for the Philadelphia Athletics 8-2 and Chapman hit another homer in the second game to pave the way for a 5-2 decision. Shortstop Dick Bartell, keyman of the Tigers, had to withdraw from the line up.

The Reds continued to race in the National League, plastering a pair of defeats on the Phillies 3-2 and 7-1. Bill McKechnie used his "secondary" pitchers, Jim Turner and Lloyd (Whitey) Moore. Turner was touched for 10 hits in the first game, three more than Kirby Higbe of the Phils gave, but had the help of first inning home runs by Lonnie Frey and Ernie Lombardi. In the nightcap, Moore allowed only four hits. Pitcher Boom Boom Beck of the Phils was injured by a batted ball.

The St. Louis Cardinals swept their double session with the Boston Bees 8-7 and 3-1. Johnny Mize's 23rd home run and a round-tripper by Country Slaughter stood out in the first victory while Fiddler Bill McGee's eight-hit hurling decided the second game.

Bill Nicholson hit a homer in the 13th inning to give the Chicago Cubs a 6-5 decision over the New York Giants in the day's longest struggle, but Bill Lohrman of the Giants came right back with seven-hit shutout pitching to take the afterpiece 2-0. Mel Ott's homer accounted for one of New York's runs.

## New American Pro Football League Plans

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—A new American Professional Football League was organized here Saturday and incorporated under the laws of New York State.

The league in its present form is composed of teams in Buffalo, N. Y., New York, Columbus, Ohio, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Boston. St. Louis, Hollywood and Kenosha, Wis., have applied for franchises for the impending season.

**Next Meeting**

George Harris, head of the Milwaukee club and spokesman for the group, said another meeting would be held in Cleveland July 20 to complete schedule details, elect officers and take action on the applications of cities seeking membership.

Prominently mentioned for the presidency of the league are "Big Bill" Edwards of New York, former Princeton football star; E. P. Krieger, Columbus, Ohio, Big Ten football official and member of the National Rules Committee; and Joseph Carr, Jr., Columbus, son of the late president of the National Football League.

**Old Members**

The Columbus, Milwaukee and Cincinnati teams in the new circuit were members of the American League which operated last season. St. Louis and Kenosha also were members.

Attending the meeting were Harris, Earl Sieck, Buffalo; Wallace Fenton and Paul Thurlow, Boston; Phil Bucklew, Columbus; Dana King, Cincinnati; Gilbert Lance and J. P. Reis, Kenosha; C. W. Yates, St. Louis, and Carroll Owen, who represented Jerry Corcoran of Hollywood.

## Major Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**American League**

Batting—Wright, Chicago, .362; Appling, Chicago, .359.
Runs—Williams, Boston and McCosky, Detroit, 64.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 74; Fox, Boston, 68.
Hits—Finney, Boston, 109; Wright, Chicago, and Radcliff, St. Louis, 104.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 31; Boudreau, Cleveland, 28.
Triples—Finney, Boston, and McCosky, Detroit, 11.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 20; Trosky, Cleveland, and Keller, New York, 17.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 17; Walker, Washington, 15.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 13-1; Smith, Cleveland, 9-2.

**National League**

Batting—Danning, New York, .347; May, Philadelphia, .330.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, and Frey, Cincinnati, 56.
Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, 60; Mize, St. Louis, 58.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 100; Whitehead and Danning, New York, 94.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 27; F. McCormick and Werber, Cincinnati, 21.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 9; five tied with 6.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 23; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, and Nicholson, Chicago, 12.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Reese, Brooklyn, 10.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 8-1; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 6-2.

## American League

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 48 | 30 | .615 | |
| Detroit | 46 | 30 | .605 | 1 |
| Boston | 44 | 33 | .571 | 3½ |
| New York | 41 | 34 | .547 | 5½ |
| Chicago | 34 | 39 | .466 | 11½ |
| Philadelphia | 31 | 46 | .403 | 16½ |
| St. Louis | 33 | 49 | .402 | 17 |
| Washington | 32 | 48 | .400 | |

**Results July 13**

Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 4.
New York 10, St. Louis 4.
New York 12, St. Louis 6.
Chicago 5, Boston 0.
Chicago 7, Boston 0.
Detroit 4, Washington 3.
Detroit 4, Washington 0.

**Results July 14**

Boston 5, St. Louis 4. (11 inns.)
Boston 7, St. Louis 3. (7 inns.)
New York 4, Chicago 0.
Washington 6, Cleveland 5. (11 inns.)
Philadelphia 8, Detroit 2.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 2.

## Helen Bernhard Defeats Jacobs In Singles Test

PHILADELPHIA, July 15 (AP)—Helen Bernhard of New York, blonde fourth-ranking woman tennis player in the nation, upset favored Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., in straight sets, 7—5, 8—6, yesterday to retain her Middle States women's tennis championship.

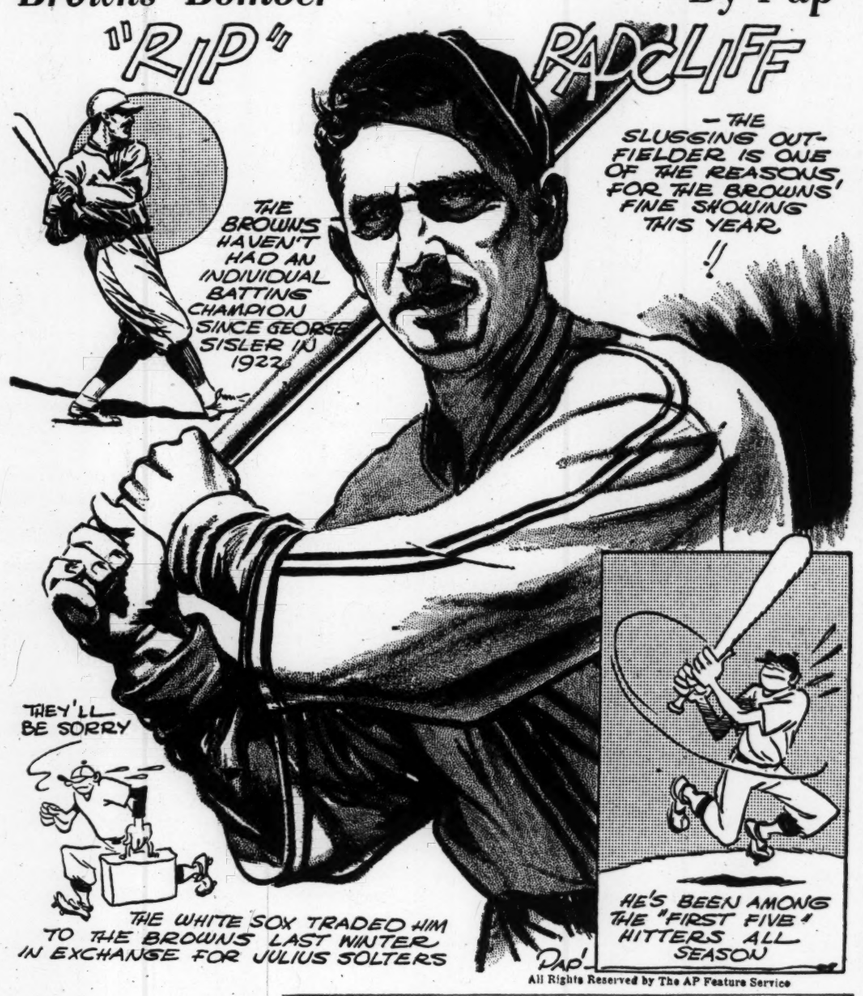
The victory was Miss Bernhard's first over the second-ranking U. S. woman player. The defeat was Miss Jacobs' first in three tournaments here this year.

Outsteadying and outstroking her 31-year-old opponent, the 19-year-old New York girl twice came back from behind to deadlock the first set and trailed Miss Jacobs by 4—1 and 5—2 scores in the second set before rallying to win.

With the game score deadlocked at 5—5 in the first set, Miss Bernhard pulled up from a 15—40 deficit to break Miss Jacobs' service and take the lead 6—5, then forced her rival to commit four consecutive outs in the deciding game. Her powerful drives again carried her from behind in the second set.

Miss Bernhard, National girls' champion and a University of Southern California sophomore, had entered the finals with a 6—3, 8—6 vitcory over Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, while Miss Jacobs defeated Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., 6—3, 6—2, in Saturday's semifinals.

*Browns' Bomber* —By Pap'


"RIP"
RADCLIFF
THE BROWNS HAVEN'T HAD AN INDIVIDUAL BATTING CHAMPION SINCE GEORGE SISLER IN 1922
—THE SLUGGING OUTFIELDER IS ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE BROWNS' FINE SHOWING THIS YEAR
!!
THEY'LL BE SORRY
THE WHITE SOX TRADED HIM TO THE BROWNS LAST WINTER IN EXCHANGE FOR JULIUS SOLTERS
HE'S BEEN AMONG THE "FIRST FIVE" HITTERS ALL SEASON
PAP!

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It is high time Fred Haney was singled out for a bit of recognition for the fine job he is doing with the St. Louis Browns. The Browns won't be winning any pennants this year but the great improvement the team has shown indicates that Haney has been quietly putting a team together.

Last season, his first with the Browns, Haney found himself with a team made up largely of players cast off by better teams. Players, who for the most part, appeared to be going through the motions of serving out their string with the Browns, hopelessly mired in the cellar of the American League.

Instilling some semblance of spirit into such a crew seemed a gigantic task. Toward the end of last season, signs of improvement were evident but the team lacked pitching. Last winter Haney picked up Rip Radcliff from the White Sox in exchange for Julius Solters. Radcliff had an off year in 1939 but promptly bounded back into his old slugging form when Haney went to work on him.

With his pitchers turning in winning efforts every now and then and sluggers like McQuinn, Radcliff, Judnich, Clift and Berardino pounding the ball, the team checked in a fair share of victories. The team was off to a good start but slumped after a few weeks. Whatever the cause of the slump, Haney must have corrected it for the team bounded back and played fine ball.

All of this has been accomplished with little or no outlay of cash. The coming of night baseball to St. Louis is likely to put the club in a more prosperous position, especially since the club has gained permission to play 14 games under the lights. Perhaps the owners of the Browns will be in a position to go into the open market and bid for a few of the better ball players. That is about all Haney needs—just a few more good ball players, to make a real threat of the Browns.

—Pap'

### Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, July 15 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elmira | 42 | 33 | .560 |
| Albany | 43 | 34 | .558 |
| Binghamton | 42 | 34 | .553 |
| Springfield | 40 | 37 | .519 |
| Hartford | 39 | 37 | .513 |
| Scranton | 35 | 41 | .461 |
| Williamsport | 32 | 43 | .427 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 32 | 46 | .410 |

## Week-End Sports in Brief

*By the Associated Press*

MINNEAPOLIS—Bud Ward of Spokane adds the Western amateur golf crown to his other laurels by defeating George Victor of Chicago, 2 and 1, in 36-hole final. Ward was three down at the halfway mark.

* * *

BROOKLINE, Mass. — Francis Ouimet drops a sensational 30-foot putt on the 18th green to give himself and partner, Jess Guilford, a 1-up victory over Bobby Jones and Fred Wright in a Red Cross benefit golf match Sunday. Jones, paired with Jimmy Thomson, lost his first match Saturday by 4-and-3 to Horton Smith and Charles Mayo, Sr., in New York.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA—Helen Bernhard of New York upsets favored Helen Hull Jacobs, 7—5, 8—6, to retain her Middle States women's tennis title.

* * *

NEW YORK — Don McNeill of Oklahoma City routes defending champion Frank Guernsey of Florida 6—1, 6—1, 3—6 6—3 to win New York State clay courts tennis title.

* * *

INDIANAPOLIS — Bobby Riggs and Alice Marble, America's front-rank tennis stars, win singles titles in 53rd annual Western tennis tournament. Riggs beats Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2, and Miss Marble tops Virginia Wolfenden, Berkeley, Calif., 6—2, 8—6.

* * *

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Frankie Parker wins his seventh Spring Lake tennis title by beating Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

* * *

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—Frank Kovacs smashes way to 6—4, 6—1, 8—6 victory over Seymour Greenberg of Chicago in winning Eastern Slopes gold racket tennis tourney.

* * *

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta whips Louis Faquin, Memphis, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1, to win Mid-Dixie tennis meet.

* * *

AKRON, O.—Robert W. Canfield, Locust Valley, N. Y., sets new world skeet-shooting record, breaking 100 straight in 20-gauge event at Midwest championships for unbroken string of 308.

## Bobby Riggs And Alice Marble In Winning Form

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago, ranked No. 1 nationally, and Alice Marble, queen of the world's women players, captured singles championships yesterday in the fifty-third annual Western tennis tournament at Woodstock Country Club and neither lost a set.

Riggs beat Welby van Horn of Los Angeles, seeded No. 2 in the tournament, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Marble defeated Virginia Wolfenden of Berkeley, Calif., the defending Western champion, 6—2, 8—6, with Miss Wolfenden serving a double fault on the final point.

Van Horn won the first game without letting Riggs get a point, but tired under the Chicagoan's steady hammering. The west coast star played flashier tennis than Riggs, but hit too many balls into the net. The national champion won the final point with an ace.

William Murphy of Chicago, winner of the western men's singles title last year, did not defend his crown.

Riggs and Miss Marble paired to win the mixed doubles, defeating William Talbert of Cincinnati and Miss Wolfenden, 11—9, 3—6, 6—1.

Miss Wolfenden played her best tennis of the tournament. Talbert had trouble clearing the net. The Riggs-Marble combination was a bit off its game, but had too many shots and too much experience for the more youthful runners-up.

## Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**Bill Nicholson, Cubs, and Bill Lohrman, Giants** — Former hit home run in 13th inning to win first game and latter pitched six-hit shutout ball in nightcap.

**Truett Sewell, Pirates, and Fred Fitzsimmons, Dodgers** — Sewell pitched five-hit ball and hit homer with one on in capturing opener and Fitz hurled four-hit shutout in second game for 200th victory of career.

**Red Ruffing, Yankees** — Shutout White Sox on four hits.

**Sam Chapman and Porter Vaughan, Athletics**—Former hit three home runs to lead batting attack in both victories over Tigers and latter pitched smart eight-hit ball in first game.

**Lonnie Frey, Ernie Lombardi and Whitey Moore, Reds**—First inning home runs by Frey and Lombardi started Cincinnati to first triumph over Phils and four-hit pitching by Moore decided second game.

**Johnny Mize and Bill McGee, Cardinals**—Former's 23rd homer of season with one on helped beat Bees in first game and effective eight-hit hurling of McGee won nightcap.

**Doc Cramer and Dom Di Maggio, Red Sox**—Di Maggio's single and Cramer's double provided winning run in 11th inning of first game and Di Maggio hit home run and contributed brilliant fielding toward victory in second contest.

**Buddy Lewis, Senators**—Single with bases loaded and two out in 11th inning brought 6-5 victory over Indians.

## Middle States Finalists

Wide World

**Helen Bernhard (left) of New York and University of Southern California sophomore, defeats Helen Jacobs to retain her Middle States tennis championship, 7—5, 8—6.**

## Bishop and Fay to Defend In Winchester Tournament

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Winchester's annual four-ball invitation tournament heads an otherwise quiet week in golf this Friday and Saturday, as the excitement calms down after the State amateur at Salem last week and the Bobby Jones exhibition at The Country Club yesterday.

Massachusetts' new amateur champion, Ted Bishop of Woodland, finds himself with the task of defending at the Winchester event with Joe Fay. The pair won last year with a 2-and-one victory over Dave Whiteside of New Bedbord and Ray Marad of George Wright. In that final, Bishop scored five birdies to turn in a sensational 69, three under par, on his own ball.

Bishop's victory over Leo Martin of Trapelo in the amateur final Saturday was, for the lanky Woodland star, the culmination of many years of campaigning, which have seen him win more than 100 minor tournaments but not one major title.

All through the tournament Ted played as though he knew this was his year. He qualified handily with a 36-hole total of 150, halfway between Medalist Mel Merritt's 144 and the deadline of 156. He defeated Arthur McCarthy of North Shore 5 and 3 Thursday morning, and then came for a three-down deficit at the 12th to edge Jerry Anderson of Green Hill 1 up. Friday he eliminated Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, the 1933 titleholder, 4 and 3, and Fred Hannon of South Shore, who in the morning had beaten Merritt at the 20th hole.

When he came to Saturday's 36-hole final with Martin—conqueror of Don Karra of North Shore, Maurice Meeker of Bellevue, Leo Brown of Woodland, and Ray Marad of Gerge Wright—Bishop was just like a horse that knows he is headed for the barn. He just could not be stopped.

**Won First Hole**

He went right out and won the first hole, took three more on the first nine, and produced a sparkling two-under-par 34. He did not make a mistake until the long 11th, where he scuffed a brassie shot. At that he got his par 5, only to lose the hole to Leo's birdie 4. He wound up his morning's effort with his four-up lead, a lead which might have been five-up had not Martin holed a 25-foot putt for a winning three on the 18th.

On the third nine, the strain of the week began to tell on Ted, as Martin put on a furious rally to shave Bishop's margin in half. From there on, however, the Woodlander was in command as he won the 10th, halved the 11th with a 30-foot putt, won the short 12th with a par, lost the 13th, won the 14th when Leo exploded from a trap into the woods, and finally clinched the match 5 and 3 with a birdie on the long 15th.

**Fast Match**

The match was one of the fastest in the history of the tournament. The morning match was played in two hours and 13 minutes , and the 15 holes in the afternoon in just two hours. Bishop, who held the honor most of the morning, set the pace, with his long legs eating up the ground between shots.

Besides defending with Joe Fay at Winchester this week end, Ted plans to play in the Golf Ball tournament at North Conway, N. H., and to defend with Bobby Knowles in the Jaques Cup at The Country Club next week. In addition, he intends to compete in the New England amateur at Manchester, N. H., at the end of the month, and in the national amateur in September.

* * *

This Wednesday Woodland will sponsor a tournament in honor of its new members. The golf committee, under direction of Pete Jarboe, has arranged a four-ball tourney, a medal-play tournament, a driving contest, and a putting contest. Prizes have been donated by members of the club.

* * *

M. G. A. tournaments this week, besides the classy Winchester event, include medal-play affairs at South Shore Friday and Saturday and at Rockport Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. Robert F. Kimball and Grace English of Tedesco won the final of the women's four-ball tournament there over the week end, when they defeated Mrs. Eli Brilliant of Pine Brook and Mrs. George Adelman of Thorny Lea in 19 holes. The losers in the final were the upset winners over the pre-tournament favorites, Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret of Charles River in the semifinals.

* * *

The C. F. Hovey Company Associates annual tournament at Norfolk Saturday was won by Joseph E. Howe, who reported an 85-85.

* * *

Carding a net 69, Ed Faber of R. H. White Company won the third leg and retired the George B. Johnson Trophy at the joint golf tournament of R. H. White's and William Filene's Sons Company at South Shore Saturday. The team prize was won by Filene's 295 to 333.

## McNeill Takes Another Crown From Guernsey

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Another of Frank Guernsey's tennis crowns is sitting jauntily atop Don McNeill's blond head today.

Two weeks ago McNeill, the Oklahoma City hero who is ranked No. 3 nationally, took over the intercollegiate singles title that Guernsey wasn't able to defend, and today McNeill is possessor of the New York State Clay Court championship.

**Slow Battle**

Don won it by beating Frank, the defending titleholder, yesterday in a non-spirited battle, 6—1, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

The blond Oklahoman was particularly devastating in the first and second sets, capturing each in less than 10 minutes. During the two Guernsey was blanked in five games and held to one point in four others.

Guernsey took the third set after being behind at 3—1 in games, largely because he shifted from his baseline game to one employing force, and before McNeill could adapt himself to this sudden shift, the Floridian took the set.

**Reaches Peak**

But he paid for it the next set in which McNeill reached his former peak and took three games during which Guernsey was limited to a single point, then coasted in.

Later McNeill and Guernsey teamed to win the doubles title defeating Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Bob Harman of Oakland, Calif., 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

## Minor Leagues

*By the Associated Press*

**International**

Jersey City 3-4, Newark 4-3
Rochester 6-4, Toronto 5-2
Baltimore 6-4, Syracuse 5-10
Buffalo 18-3, Montreal 10-7

**American Association**

Minneapolis 8-9, Toledo 2-1.
Columbus 9-8, St. Paul 8-0
Indianapolis 8-5, Milwaukee 0-2
Kansas City 5-8, Louisville 4-1

**Southern Association**

Atlanta 8-4, Knoxville 6-2
Chattanooga 4-8, Nashville 1-1
New Orleans 1-1, Memphis 0-5
Little Rock-Birmingham postponed

**Pacific Coast**

Hollywood 3-4, Portland 2-8
Oakland 11-5, Sacramento 4-0
Los Angeles 4-10, San Diego 3-6
Seattle 7-10, San Francisco 6-0

**Texas League**

San Antonio 3-8, Dallas 1-0
Fort Worth 2-3, Shreveport 1-2
Oklahoma City 8-3, Beaumont 2-7
Houston 13-3, Tulsa 1-4

**Eastern League**

Albany 5-2, Springfield 4-2 (second game tie)
Binghamton 8-5, Hartford 1-7
Williamsport 6-13, Wilkes-Barre 8-4
Elmira 4-3, Scranton 2-0

## International League

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Official standings of the International League:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 57 | 32 | .640 |
| Newark | 47 | 37 | .560 |
| Montreal | 44 | 41 | .518 |
| Jersey City | 43 | 43 | .500 |
| Baltimore | 43 | 45 | .500 |
| Buffalo | 39 | 47 | .453 |
| Syracuse | 37 | 48 | .435 |
| Toronto | 34 | 53 | .391 |

## American Association

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kansas City | 56 | 28 | .667 |
| Minneapolis | 50 | 33 | .602 |
| Columbus | 41 | 40 | .506 |
| Louisville | 42 | 43 | .494 |
| St. Paul | 37 | 45 | .451 |
| Indianapolis | 35 | 47 | .427 |
| Milwaukee | 33 | 45 | .423 |
| Toledo | 32 | 46 | .410 |

## Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seattle | 68 | 36 | .654 |
| Oakland | 64 | 46 | .582 |
| Los Angeles | 56 | 51 | .523 |
| San Diego | 54 | 54 | .500 |
| Hollywood | 51 | 58 | .468 |
| San Francisco | 49 | 57 | .462 |
| Sacramento | 51 | 60 | .459 |
| Portland | 36 | 67 | .350 |

## Third Straight Win for Kovacs

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 15 (AP)—Top-seeded Frank Kovacs, of Oakland, Calif., smashed his way to a straight set victory over Seymour Greenberg, of Chicago, yesterday to win the Eastern Slopes Gold Racket tennis tournament.

Kovacs winning his third straight tournament in the last few weeks, kept Greenberg well back with deep forcing shots and then started dropping them where even the speedy Public Parks champion was unable to retrieve them. The scores were 6—4, 6—1, 8—6.

The new trophy holder succeeds Wayne Sabin, of Portland, Ore., who was ineligible for the competition this year.

In the doubles finals, Ken Bartelt and Bill Reedy, the Southern California pair, defeated Ernie and Cliff Sutter, of New York, 7—5, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

### Eleanor Young Wins

QUEBEC, July 15 (CP) — Eleanor Young of Vancouver, top-ranking women's star, captured her initial Canadian singles crown July 13 with a 7—3, 7—5 victory over Jean Milne, also of Vancouver, in the finals of the Dominion tennis championships.

The hard-hitting Miss Young, who a week ago won the Quebec singles title at Montreal over the same opponent, was extended in both sets for the victory. A powerful base line game and superior court strategy carried her to the title won last year by Elizabeth Blackman of Detroit, who did not defend.

### Handball Champions

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Mort Alexander and Marvin Hecht of the Trinity Club of New York yesterday won the National A. A. U. One Wall Doubles Handball championship by defeating Joe Garber and Jack Londin, Metropolitan title holders, 17-21, 21-13, 21-17.

## Six Bogies Upset Golf Star's Game

MINNEAPOLIS, July 15 (AP)—Bud Ward of Spokane, national amateur champion, today has the western amateur crown tucked away as a further demonstration of his skill, but he still is far from satisfied with his play.

In fact Ward, who defeated George Victor, 22-year-old Chicagoan, 2 and 1, in a sensational 36-hole match that ended the 41st annual western amateur event at the Minneapolis Gold Club Sunday, is on his way back home today to get some rest and do some "practicing, and more practicing."

That practicing is going to be hitting ball after ball without actual play on any course to correct some faults, particularly with his woods, to lay the groundwork for a stubborn defense of his national title at the Winged Foot Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sept. 9-14.

Ward, after being three down at the end of 18 holes to Victor's superior play, put on a brilliant show for a big gallery as he won on the final 18 by shooting two eagles, five birdies, four pars, and six bogies to be three under par for 17 holes.

Those six bogies are the reason Ward is going to do some practice. In almost every instance they resulted from erratic play off the tee. He also had some of the same trouble in the morning with a four over par 76 to Victor's 73.

Ward's eagles came on the par five first and 12th holes, the former when he dropped a 25-foot putt after reaching the green in two; and the latter by holing out a 25-foot approach shot from near the upper edge of the green.

### National League

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 50 | 24 | .676 | |
| Brooklyn | 47 | 26 | .644 | 2½ |
| New York | 42 | 31 | .575 | 7½ |
| Chicago | 41 | 40 | .506 | 12½ |
| Pittsburgh | 31 | 41 | .431 | 18 |
| St. Louis | 31 | 41 | .431 | 18 |
| Boston | 27 | 43 | .386 | 21 |
| Philadelphia | 25 | 48 | .342 | 24½ |

**Results July 13**

Boston 5, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 7, New York 6.
St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 9, Philadelphia 8.
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 6.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 1.

**Results July 14**

St. Louis 8, Boston 7.
St. Louis 3, Boston 1.
Chicago 6, New York 5. (13 innings)
New York 2, Chicago 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 1.

### Driver Wins

QUEBEC, July 15 (AP)—Walter Driver of El Paseo, Texas, won the junior singles title of the Canadian tennis championships Saturday with a 6—4, 6—4, 10—8 victory over R. N. Watt, Jr., of Montreal.


**Where To Dine**

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Concord, N. H. Tel. 4910
Lawrence, Mass. 19 N. Main Street
Portland, Me. 401 Essex Street
566 Congress Street

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GOOD FOOD?—YES
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# The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

## Farewell to the Courts

WE HAVE REACHED an important decision. It may be the turning-point in our life. It was not arrived at in haste. For years we have seen the time approaching when we should have to take a definite stand. We have evaded the question; we have backed away from it; we have walked round it—but finally it had to be settled one way or the other. We have decided to abandon tennis.

We are overwhelmed with relief. That it should have taken us so long to assert our independence may seem strange; but from early childhood we were enmeshed in the athletic tradition and simply took the line of least resistance, though, gradually, through the years, we have been making our escape. To give up rowing was easy; it was justifiable, because it interfered with reading, and reading seemed a particularly suitable pastime on the river. Canoeing was never insisted on, after three capsizings.

Field hockey provided something of a problem; for, while we were never known to hit the ball voluntarily, yet we were rather useful on occasion, playing half-back, when we stopped the opposing drive by simply getting in the way. That, at least, must be recalled in our favor. It was difficult to escape hockey at one time. Even that sport, however, has for some time made no demands on us; for we cannot always, at a minute's notice, round up twenty-one other players or obtain a muddy field with a broken hedge and inquisitive cattle.

* * *

Riding was not easily relinquished, and our discontinuance of the pastime meant depriving the horses of something they appeared to enjoy immensely. We liked horses, in the beginning, when we thought them intelligent; but our pride suffered inconceivably when they acted as if they had nothing at all on their backs, and we soon learned how little they actually understood. When our bribery stock of lump sugar was exhausted, we neglected to replenish it, and eventually resigned ourself to the quiet bread of life without the circus. Sometimes, strap-hanging in the subway, we fancy we have a rein around our fingers, but become rapidly disillusioned as we go forward quite definitely in the direction we have chosen.

Tennis has always been different. It goes farther back than anything else in our athletic career. While it darkened our first term at Hawthorn Lodge, it gave us nevertheless an entirely new set of values. We had led a sheltered existence and were all of eleven before the shattering reality penetrated that a mark of one hundred in French or algebra meant absolutely nothing to a physical culture mistress yelling: "Hold your racquet with only *one* hand. And send the ball *in front* of you, never *behind* you!"

Actually tennis would be enjoyable if it were not for the rules, which we consider childish. The weather, too, has been a handicap. In England it was wind and showers, in America ninety in the shade, both of which conditions render it difficult to remain cool and immaculate and to impress properly the ribald urchin at the gate who collects dead balls. One might start out, looking like the poster for Gerson's Peerless Lemonade—white sharkskin and a coiffure by Jacques—but one does not end thus.

* * *

While our maximum has usually been "love," it is only fair to record that there was one game in which we reached fifteen. Our opponent had won in tournaments. It wasn't Budge, but someone rather good. We had borrowed our host's racquets, and we began, as usual, most professionally, with two balls in our left hand, balancing our racquet in our right as if we really could tell whether it balanced or not. We stepped behind the line a distance of several yards, just to show that we knew where the line was. Our first vigorous swing, out and over, simply put the ball at our feet. We tried again, and the second lunge landed it, for the first time in our long career, just inside the right court. Wonder of wonders! And it was not returned. For a second, we were speechless; but, quickly mastering the situation, we cried exultantly: "Fifteen-love!" Our opponent did not rise to the occasion. "I lost that point," he murmured, in a manner which plainly intimated: "You never won it, you know," and he held up his racquet as evidence. The catgut hung in limp and broken shreds. This put a thorn in our bays, but nevertheless we knew we had placed the ball right, to our everlasting credit. What can happen once can happen again, though it didn't.

* * *

The weather, as we have already mentioned, has been against us. The wind, in particular, has ruined our game. It has sprung up suddenly as we stepped out to serve, and has taken the nasty little balls as they left our racquet, carrying them over high hedges, into private gardens, turning them aside into the court next to us, or, with a spiteful sort of push, pressing them down between our feet. When we have changed courts with our rival, the wind has changed too, deflecting our balls on one side as much as it did on the other. It is only just to make this observation, for the benefit of those pleasant individuals who ask: "Is this the first time you ever played?"

Another thing, we never possessed a really good racquet, though we have hitherto kept this knowledge to ourself. To have voiced it would have sounded too much like an excuse. The change from lawns to dirt courts did not help. The ultimate destination of the balls was perhaps slightly more predictable, but the first bounce sounded so hard, so unfriendly, so impolite. There was less of that element of suspense which, we suspect, did more than anything else to keep us faithful to the game through so many harrowing summers.

* * *

In withdrawing from what was doubtless, in its way, a beneficial form of discipline, it seemed fitting for us to offer a few of the more tangible reasons. Some day, perhaps, there will be a kind of tennis in which imagination will have some part, a kind we can conscientiously support; but we see no hope of it yet and, with something of relief, we relinquish our responsibility. For the present, we shall remain out of earshot of the screechy "Thank-you's" from all adjoining enclosures, and the counting out loud of the novices. We shall not inquire into anybody's score, but shall seek some restful hammock and do nothing, in the shade. We have bidden farewell to the courts.

PEARL STRACHAN

## *Live Window*

Friend with the grave, the medieval face,
out of what stained-glass window had you
stepped?
I wondered that no fire of laughter swept
across your tranquil countenance, no pace
quickened the balanced measures of your feet
that moved along the country's grassy ways
as though they heard a classic polonaise
and even in the city's angry street
a high processional, till once I saw
you coming down a woodland walk in June
and you were moving to a different tune.
Never from wing of parrot or macaw
such brilliance darted, beauty rare, intense,
as though some gay cartoon should take the
screen,
by Raphael drawn, by picture-goer seen,
all laughter, music and inconsequence.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON


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*Established by*

**MARY BAKER EDDY**

*Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science*

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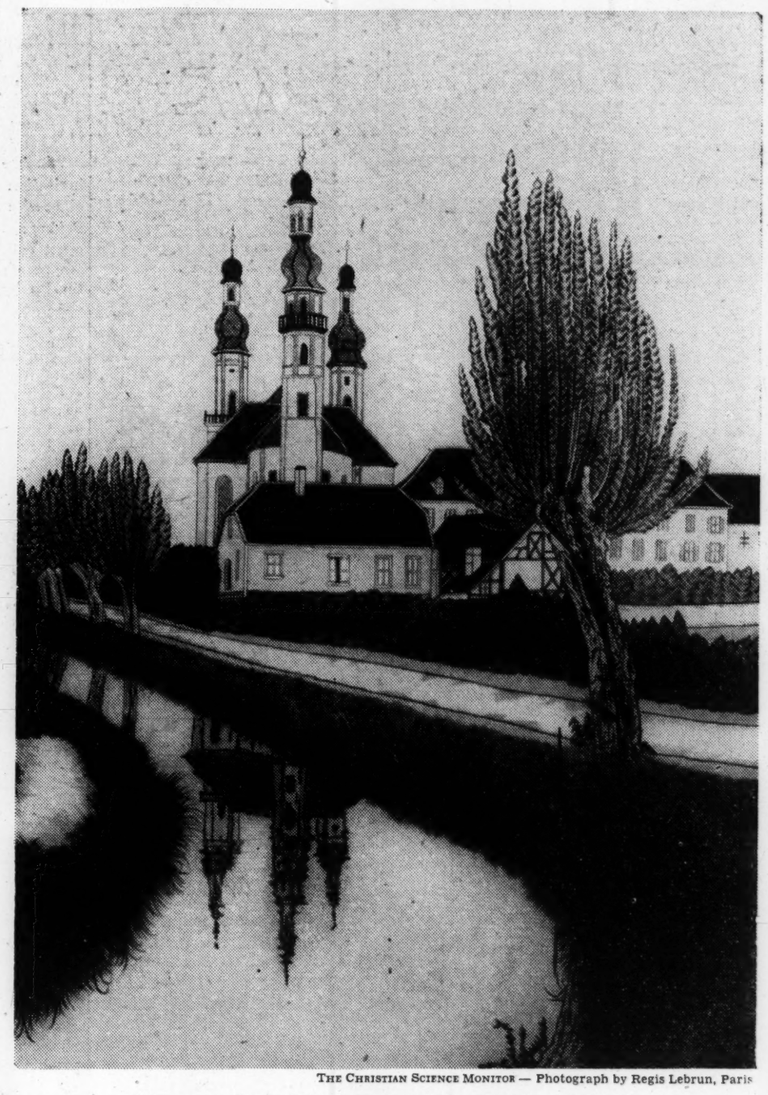

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Regis Lebrun, Paris

"VILLAGE CHURCH": *A Painting by Rihakou Harada*

WHETHER PAINTING IN PARIS, Brussels, or Amsterdam, Rihakou Harada keeps his Japanese vision, a vision, however, colored by his contact with western civilization. His pictures are European, but with a decided accent of his own country. Certainly the ancestral technique of these paintings, for the most part on silk with unalterable colors, recalls the ancient methods, but his inspiration is of our period.

Many persons, when they catch a first glimpse of this canvas, of the little red-roofed church with its odd-shaped green cupolas, believe it to have been painted in some distant country town of Russia. The willow trees on the shores of the canal also lend themselves to this impression. They are clipped every year and in the spring the new growth of young shoots—soft green in color—give them the form and aspect of ancient cacti. Harada, however, found his subject much nearer Paris. It is a picturesque village church of the province of Alsace.

## Command Performance At the Palace

THAT YEAR I sang again by command at a Buckingham Palace concert, an event that is really worth a paragraph or two of description. The Buckingham Palace concerts took place in the great ballroom of the Palace. At one end was the stage, and at the other, the daïs upon which were placed the thrones of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who always represented the Queen (Victoria) on these occasions, and the court. On either side of the great room were tiers of seats for the audience, which faced neither the thrones nor the stage, but a broad aisle, perhaps thirty feet wide, which extended the length of the vast room. As it was an occasion that called for everyone's most magnificent attire, jewels, uniforms and decorations—those not in uniform wore knee breeches and all the orders they might possess, including the Order of the Garter with its beautiful blue ribbon. The audience, when seated in all its sartorial splendor, made each side of the room look like an opened jewel casket filled to overflowing.

One of the least charming features of singing at these concerts was the fact that one must take one's place on the stage before the arrival of royalty, and remain there until the end of the concert. When the guests were in their places and the singers on the stage, the royal procession entered through the door at the right of the stage. It was headed by the Lord Chamberlain—the White Stick—carrying a slender, peeled willow wand and walking backwards so that he would always face royalty. . . .

There was no applause after we sang, as etiquette forbade it, but the dear Prince had so much courtesy of the heart that he could never resist making the *gesture* of applause. —EMMA EAMES, in "Some Memories and Reflections." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

## Books as Companions

BOOKS GIVE a deeper meaning and interest to living. There is nothing in daily work, in the most humdrum occupation, that cannot be made more interesting or more useful through books. They are means to proficiency in every calling. They are inexhaustible sources of pleasure. They bring to us the life of the world as it was and as it is now. They supply increased resources. Those able to turn to books for companionship are seldom lonely; nor do they suffer from the need of finding some action, however trivial, to fill an empty hour. They have friends who will come when desired, bringing amusement, counsel, or some absorbing confidence; friends who, unlike the human variety, may be dismissed when their conversation palls, and who may be chosen to suit whatever mood or interest is uppermost.—From the introduction to "Living With Books," by HELEN E. HAINES. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

## The Emergence of an Author

IT SEEMED TO ME that all my best efforts to conform to the time-honoured duties of women had brought me nothing but endless work and disillusionment. I had no life of my own, no inner satisfaction, no feeling of justifying my existence. When I watched the sale of piece after piece that represented so many dresses sewn, so many coats, so many hours of placating the whims of fussy customers; hours that other housewives spent in social pleasures, I made up my mind that I should appropriate something of the spoils. I made up my mind to use some of this money for a course in English. . . .

I enrolled with the Extension Department of an American school, and put my mind upon syntax and composition.

While the March wind howled and filled the earth and air with snow, I sat there under the kerosene light, trying to recapture my one-time passion for words, tearing through dry lessons on technicalities, some quite familiar, and perceiving by degrees that none of this was what I really wanted.

I wrote to the school, asking to be permitted to submit compositions for corrections, rather than papers on parts of speech, and so forth. But, of course, that was out of their province.

So I disregarded their scholastic advice, and wrote for myself, with no better guide than my sense of rhythm and dislike of useless verbiage. . . .

What I wanted was the language of ideas, and liberty to express ideas in a medium that should transmit something of my national flavour. I tried my hands at a few bits of prose, and found them feeble and foolish. Then I wrote two short stories, one of them destined to win the Canadian Club prize the following year. But all of this went on under disheartening circumstances. I had no literary friends. . . . I returned to my scribbling, my canning, my cooking, and seemingly made no more progress than a cat chasing its tail. . . .

However, enheartened by Mr. Bothwell's report upon the few things I sent him, I kept scribbling away, jotting down scenes and dialogues that ran through my head as I went about the household chores. . . . I could carry on pages of conversation as I flew about, dusting, sweeping, ironing, and baking, and never lose a word of it! . . . I had only to recall some quaint turn of speech heard in the drug store, on the street corner, or in the theatre, and all of it was there in my mind's eye. Without this ability I should never have been able to write as much as I did write in the next few years.—LAURA GOODMAN SALVERSEN, in "Confessions of an Immigrant's Daughter." (London: Faber.)

## מען קען די נערעכטיגקייט נית וויידערשטעהן

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועלען קריסטשען סיענס

קיינער דארף נית זיין דער נאר פון די אומשטענדען. אן אנדערווארט קען אונסערמיטען, אז די ביבלישע וואהרהייטען האבען הויט די זעלבע מאכט אריינצוברייגען אין דעם פראקטישען לעבען די ווירקונג פון דער נעמליכער נערעכטיגקייט וויי זיי האבען גע-האט וועלן מען האט זיי ארויסגערעדט. קיינער דארף נית לויבען פאר די פערדאכטיגע האנדלונגען פון אנדערע, דער פערמאכער פון דעם ספר תהלים (דוד המלך) ערקלערט (תהלים קה:6), „נאם טהוט נערעכטע משפטים צו אלע וואס זיינען אונטערדרוקט." און אין דעם צווייי-און-צוואנציגסטען מזמור לעזען מיר, „וואהרין צו נאם נעהערט די מלוכה, און ער נעווארטשופט אינבער אלע פעלקער."

מירי בויקער עדדי, די עכטדעקערין און גרינדערין פון קריסטשען סיענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט), האט אנגענומען די נערעכטיגקייט פאר א נעזעלכע מעלה, זי האט אויסדרוכירט אין איהר אויבענער עיצאהרונג, וועלן זי האט נעדרוקט דורכגעהן גרויסע אינדערכטע פראצעסען, אז פאלשע בעשולדיגונגען האבען נית קיין „האמט. אין איהר מעקסם-כוד, „וויסענ-שאפט און נעזונדע מוט א שליסעל צו די היילונג פון זינד, קראנקהייט און טויט, ווי עס ווערט ערקלערט אין „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. אין די בלעטער וועלכע וועלען אפגעדרוקט צו אן אלעאראישער שולדיגונג פון א פראצעס (זיי. 430-442), וווייזט זי אז דעם וועג וויי אזוי בייזוקומען נעדען מיר שלעכטעס און פאלשקייט, זי צייגט אן נעזונד, אז נאט איז דער אלי-העכסטער ריכטער, וועלכער רעגירט נאך אן אונפעהלבארען נעזעלכען נעזעץ. זי צייגט אויך אן אויף א נאנץ קלאר אופן, אז דער ווירקלעכער מענש וואס נאט האט בישאפען וועלט איבער רעגירט פון נאט און ווערט אימער בעשיצט פון דיזען נעזעץ פון נאט

דורך די לעהרעם פון קריסטשען סוינעם וואקסען מיר אין א נרויסערען אויסנעדעהנטער קענטניס פון אונזער אויך די פעהיקייטען אויסצוארבייטען נאטט אין אונזער טעגליכען לעבען. וועלן אויכער קומט צו נרוס מוט א פרידע, וואס איז קענטיג פערוואנדעט נעווארען פון אונפעהליקייט, האס, אדער אונטער-דרוקונג, אין וויי וויי זיי זיכצוהערען דיזען פראבלעם, זאל ער זיך וואס נוכער קעהרען צו א קריסטשען סוינעם פראקטיקאנט נאך הילפע אויב אויכער האס נית קיינע אויסנעבע וויכטיגע פראבלעמען. האס עד אלץ די פרוויללעגיע צו ב דיסקוטיר די אל-נעמיינהייט פון אל-מכטיגקייט פון נאט. אין פון זיין אויכענע נעזעץ פון נערעכטיגקייט אלס די נעזעלכע ווירקליכקייט, וואו נאר מעזעלכע נלויבע וואהרהייט איהם וועלכע אויכער אנווענדעמען דעם פערקערטען בעווייז בעזונדען אין פאלשהייט פון דער פיזישער וועלט. אז דער נעזעלכע נלויבע איז אויך נאר מאי-כען זיין פערלאנג בעזונדען צו דער קריסטשען סיינס פאלשישע מאכט, באסטאן, מאסאטשוסעטס, י. ס. א.

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## Justice Irresistible

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

NO ONE NEED be the dupe of circumstances. An individual can learn that Bible truths have the same power today to bring the operation of divine justice into experience as they had when spoken. No one need be made to suffer for the unprincipled actions of others. The Psalmist declares (Psalms 103:6), "The Lord executeth righteousness and judgment for all that are oppressed." And in the twenty-second Psalm we read, "The kingdom is the Lord's: and he is the governor among the nations."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, understood justice to be a divine quality. She proved in her own experience, when faced with unjust lawsuits, that false accusations cannot carry weight. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in the pages devoted to an allegorical description of a trial (pp. 430-442), she shows the way in which to defeat evil and falsity of every kind. She makes it plain that God is the Supreme Judge, who governs according to unerring divine law. She also makes it clear that the real man of God's creating is always God-governed and under the protection of this law.

Through the teachings of Christian Science we grow in spiritual understanding and acquire the ability to prove God's eternal reign of justice. If one is faced with a problem apparently brought about by dishonesty, hatred, or oppression, and does not seem to be able to solve it, one can turn to a Christian Science practitioner for help. If one has no pressing problems of his own, it is his privilege to affirm the omnipresence and omnipotence of God and His eternal law of justice as the divine reality, wherever human belief would tempt one to accept the contrary evidence. Were one to accept persecution and injustice as realities, one would be dishonoring God.

A very striking statement is made by Mrs. Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 139), as follows: "Justice, honesty, cannot be abjured; their vitality involves Life,—calm, irresistible, eternal." It is true that justice is a quality of Life, God. It is also true that God as divine power fills all space. He cannot be extinguished; neither can any element of His nature, nor any capacity to manifest His all-pervading power.

Likewise, the divine quality of justice is present everywhere. All the wiles of suppositional evil cannot impair its force. Justice cannot be repudiated or repressed. By its very nature it displaces belief in anything unlike itself. The fact that it operates universally will become more apparent as material sense testimony is proved unreal through the intelligent utilization of spiritual facts.

A Christian Scientist knew of a refugee who had left some money in the care of a friend. He found himself at one time in great need; in fact, in debt. Then he had word that his friend had left for a distant country and that, for the time being, there would be no money available for him. It appeared to be a desperate situation. At this point another Christian Scientist, who learned of it, declared earnestly that "justice, honesty, cannot be abjured" anywhere or by anyone, for where Life is, God is, and in God's presence, justice and integrity are forever manifested. Within a very few days an unexpected cable from his friend reached the man in need, telling him to communicate with his agent in a nearby city in order to receive payment of a considerable sum of money. This was indeed proof of an understanding of the ever-operative justice of divine Principle.

If injustice and persecution seem to dominate in many situations in the world today, it behooves us to rise above the camouflage of mortal thought and to stand in the presence of divine Mind, the source of justice. Here order, law, impartiality, and mercy reign. Here men find spiritual security. Here the idea of God is seen, incapable of persecuting or being persecuted; incapable of dishonesty, injustice, hatred. Love, Spirit, reigns, embracing one and all; imparting inspiration, faith, and spiritual understanding. Love and its manifestations alone have power.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 128), "No crown nor sceptre nor rulers rampant can quench the vital heritage of freedom." This divine fact needs to be universally demonstrated. As the whole earth needs to be redeemed, and is being redeemed where Christ, Truth, is admitted into human experience, so all mankind will be blessed in proportion to its acceptance of the universal reign of justice. On page 277 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says, "Justice waits, and is used to waiting; and right wins the everlasting victory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

## Lincoln Pleads His Own Case

ABE PLEADED another case, which was even more important to him, because, in it, he himself was the defendant. He had built himself a scow down on the Ohio and, whenever he could, he would take passengers to and from the passing steamboats that were unable to land at the mouth of Anderson's Creek. He earned his first dollar in this way, and the business was very promising until another ferryman, John T. Dill, grew jealous and got the law on him for operating a ferry without a license.

The trial was in Kentucky, before Judge Samuel Pate.

"I know the state of Kaintuck runs to the low-water mark on the Indianny shore, yer honor," Abe acknowledged; "an' I know I been a-rowin' my boat into Kaintuck's waters. But I ain't a-settin' passengers clean over the river, so, therefore, by rights, I ain't a-operatin' a ferryboat."

Justice Pate rubbed his head, looked quizzically at the gawky riverboy who seemed to know so much about the law, pondered the case for a few minutes, and then decided for the defendant.—From "The Wabash," by WILLIAM E. WILSON. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)


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BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1940 ☆☆R

# Summer Sky Show Is Venus

*Queen of the planets to go on exhibition during July and August in her most brilliant array.*

## Exploring the News

By the Staff

Venus, Queen of the Planets, is now rising in the eastern sky about an hour and a half before the sun. By the first of August it will be approaching its greatest brilliance again, and one should be able to see it in the daylight sky. Late on the last day of July, Venus will be easy to find if the sky is clear, located between the sun and the moon.

* * *

Harvard's Crimson Radio Network, a student-directed radio station for student listeners, is probably the first such station ever to shut down even temporarily because it found itself radiocasting over the air. That is exactly what happened last week.

The new network, called the "Crimson" network because the student newspaper of that name is in charge, is built to send its radio energy into the University heating pipes, thus to reach its listeners through their radiators. After two radiocasts, it was discovered that the sending station was not providing enough energy to "shock-excite" the pipes successfully, and that instead the wires were accidentally radiocasting over the air. Many listeners—at least those nearby—could tune in and did not know the difference; but because many others could not do so, the stations temporarily shut down for repairs.

* * *

When certain insects injure a farm crop the attack starts at the edge of the field or woodland, not at the center, according to the Department of Soil Conservation. "Hence," says Bureau Chief H. H. Bennett, 'if the fence rows are attractive to birds the farmer has an auxiliary line of defense against insects. Birds can destroy many insects before they lay their eggs or complete the immature period of development." That's why he appeals to farmers to make the edges of fields attractive to wild life, replacing weeds with berry-bearing shrubs or a border of herbaceous perennials.

* * *

"The Flatiron That Went to College" might be the caption for the story of an electrical appliance that's seen more than a quarter of a century of use in one family. It belongs to Mrs. William C. Miller of Scranton, Pa., who bought it in the spring of 1914. Rubber-tired buggies were smart equipages and hardy motorists wore long linen dusters when the Miller iron began pressing shirtwaists.

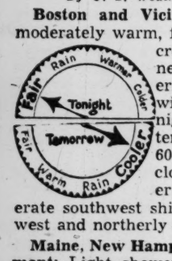
Educated first in the school of hard knocks the flatiron then went to Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge with Mrs. Miller's son, went to Vassar with the daughter but flunked out on account of Vassar having direct current instead of alternating, and is now making up lost time at the graduate school of Columbia where Miss Ruth Miller is working for her Master's Degree.

Here General Electric engineers caught up with it and presented the family with a new streamlined model. But "Old Faithful" wouldn't be "turned in" and is now working on its second 25 years.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and moderately warm, followed by increasing cloudiness late this afternoon; cloudy with showers tonight with lowest temperature near 60; Tuesday cloudy and cooler; gentle to moderate southwest shifting to northwest and northerly winds.




**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Light showers tonight followed by generally fair Tuesday; cooler Tuesday and in north portions tonight.

**Massachusetts:** Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; light showers tonight and in southeast portion Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Mostly cloudy with light showers tonight and probably Tuesday morning; slightly warmer tonight; cooler Tuesday.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh southwest shifting winds and overcast to broken clouds with light showers tonight, ending Tuesday morning.

**Weather Outlook for the Period July 15-20, 1940, Inclusive**

**For the North and Middle Atlantic States:** Fair, warmer Monday; local thundershowers, warmer Tuesday; generally fair and cooler middle week, warmer by Friday, with showers Friday or Friday night.

**Official Temperatures**

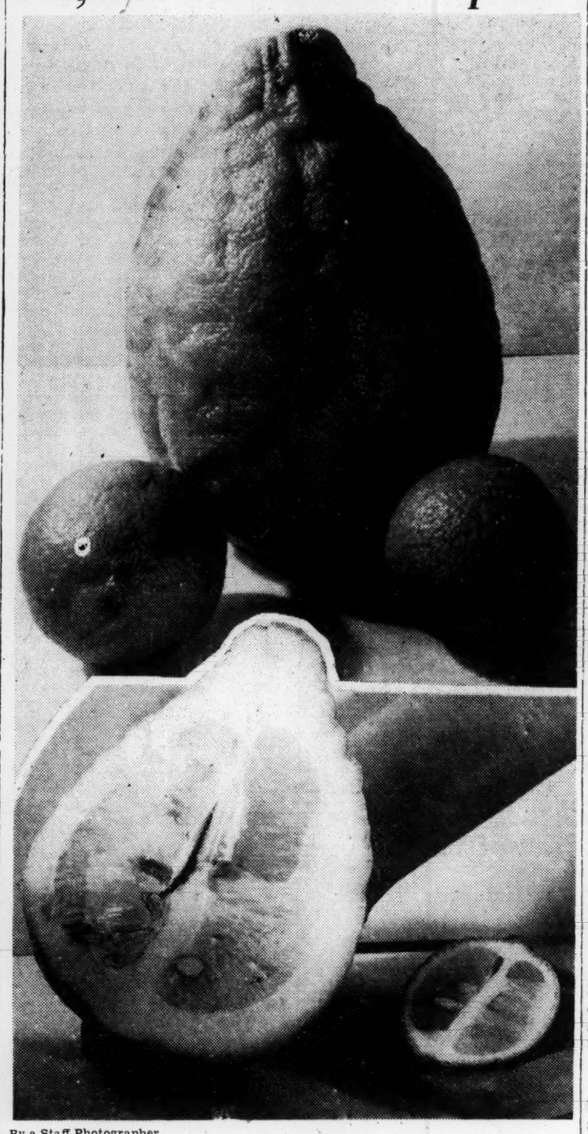
| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 68 | 75 | New Orleans | 76 | 89 |
| Chicago | 69 | 85 | New York | 68 | 82 |
| Denver | 61 | 95 | Norfolk | 69 | 73 |
| Kansas City | 73 | 88 | Philadelphia | 68 | 82 |
| Los Angeles | 57 | 88 | St. Louis | 72 | 87 |
| Miami | 78 | 90 | San Francisco | 60 | 67 |
| Minneapolis | 61 | 87 | Washington | 64 | 82 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T. July 15.
B—Maximum, July 14.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday 8:51 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 10.3 feet.
Tuesday, 9:27 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:49 p. m., E. D. S. T.

# 'No, It's Not a Hubbard Squash'



By a Staff Photographer

**It's Just an Overgrown Lemon**

**Top picture shows Ponderosa lemon with two regular lemons. Below is a longitudinal cross-section of the Ponderosa lemon as raised by C. K. Hughes of Saxtons River, Vt., and the everyday lemon compared.**

# Leviathan Lemons the Hobby Of a Vermont Postal Clerk

There are hobbies and hobbies, but a man in Vermont has one that is really unusual—growing mammoth lemons.

C. K. Hughes is a postal clerk in Saxtons River who in his spare time has developed an unusually large grade of Ponderosa lemons, sometimes known as "American Wonders."

Any lemons to come from Vermont, of course, must be the product of the hothouse. And although, as Mr. Hughes says, "the growing of lemons in Vermont would not be considered a financial success," as a hobby he finds it "very satisfactory."

Mr. Hughes' adventures in lemon-growing make an interesting story. "At first," he says, "the trees were placed in large tubs, but they required a great deal of water as they grow larger and sometimes they suffered from lack of water during my absence, so I put them into the ground where they have plenty of moisture and more of a chance for their roots to grow. This of course has produced large lemons and more in number than would be produced in tubs."

Mr. Hughes' interest in growing unusual lemons goes back to his boyhood. His parents had a small greenhouse in which they cultivated plants that would not grow outdoors in the Vermont climate.

"I built my present greenhouse in 1916," Mr. Hughes told the interviewer, "and since have experimented, as spare time permitted, in growing a few of the things which are not native here."

Two of Mr. Hughes' trees are about 20 years old, and he has since rooted two from cuttings Most of the lemons weigh from one to two pounds, although he has grown some that weigh more than three pounds.

A half of one of Mr. Hughes' lemons gives nearly a cup of fine juice. They have a tangy flavor and an agreeable perfume. (A whole ordinary lemon gives only three to four tablespoons of juice.) The grated rind of one-eighth a Ponderosa is equal to that of a whole lemon of the everyday variety. While the skin of the Ponderosa is fairly thick, it is not pulpy inside, and the lemon is seedless. In appearance it is much like summer squash.

# South Africa Turns to U. S. For New Trade Contracts

Merchants and brokers in South Africa are eagerly searching for American manufacturers to arrange trade contracts and thus supply South Africa with products formerly obtained from Germany, Italy, and other war-torn European countries, according to United States Consul-General H. Earle Russell of Johannesburg, who arrived in Boston today.

Mr. Russell is to confer with New England manufacturers, exporters, importers, and businessmen today and tomorrow in the interest of trade between this section and South Africa. He will visit many of the leading cities of the United States during the next few weeks, returning to Africa this fall.

South Africa purchases between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 worth of products annually, Mr. Russell said in an interview, and when the war cut off normal sources of supply the tradesmen sought to obtain agencies of American manufacturers. Although these are likely to prove temporary a large number of contacts have been made. A substantial increase in the amount of business done by American companies is indicated, he said.

Already the 1940 business has lifted the figures, proportionately, to the peak levels of 1937, and if the same volume continues through the year, a record is likely to be established.

Gold, which was produced in South Africa to the extent of $122,000,000 fine ounces in 1939, is being shipped direct to the United States instead of to London as was done previously to the war, he said.

Regarding the wool situation, Mr. Russell expects that American wool men will repeat their heavy buying of last year in the African wool market this fall. The new clip reaches the market about mid-September. Japan, too, is expected to be a competitor again at the auctions of wool in East London and Port Elizabeth.

The United States supplies South Africa with about 85 per cent of its motorcars and accessories, he said, with American-made light cars standing up particularly well under the hard usage of back country roads in South Africa.

# Move for Union In Insurance Is Again Reviewed

**Office workers' officials and Hancock Co. talk on possibility of organizing collectors.**

Workers who collect payments for life insurance in installments of five cents and up a week—the industrial insurance agents—figured today in the most important conference ever held in Massachusetts between a life insurance company and a labor union, as the union interpreted the occasion.

Proposals for collective bargaining were presented to the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company at its headquarters here by the United States Office and Professional Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

The area involved related to Metropolitan New York City. Possibility of collective bargaining in Massachusetts and the balance of the company's territory lay in the background, as viewed by union leaders.

This was the second of two conferences, the first having taken place in New York City June 28.

The union won a New York State Labor Relations Board election this spring in Metropolitan New York City by a majority of 27 votes out of more than 1,000 industrial insurance agents, to determine the collective bargaining agency for the company's industrial insurance agents there. The minority voted for no union.

Two years ago the union won a similar election in Boston. Legal questions as to the conduct of the election and authority of the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission are pending in court.

**Early Meetings Unfruitful**

Similar conferences were held between the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the union several years ago. Nothing has as yet developed from these meetings, it is said in insurance circles.

Industrial insurance is life insurance sold in small amounts to working people who desire the collection of premiums in minor payments at their homes and who cannot arrange to pay the larger periodic premiums on the ordinary larger policies. The money is collected by an industrial insurance agent, who has a regular route and calls at the homes.

It is the attempted unionization of these agents which makes today's novel issue in the labor world. They are paid a salary for their collections. They also write new business whenever they can. For this they are paid a commission.

The ordinary insurance agent writing the higher priced policies is on a commission basis solely. Little or no effort is being made to unionize him.

The number of the industrial insurance men far outruns that of the regular agents. For instance the Hancock Company reports that it has 6,000 industrial agents in 36 States, and 3,500 ordinary insurance agents.

The total of industrial agents in Massachusetts is estimated by experts at around 15,000.

**Are Popular Policies**

As for the popularity of the insurance, there are more industrial insurance policies in effect in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut than there are people in these states, reports James H. Kelsey, Statistician and Secretary of the Standard Publishing Company.

Mr. Kelsey also records that the average of the new policies written in Massachusetts last year was $306. The average for the policies in force in 1939, many of which were written previously, he gives as $260.

Industrial insurance is easier to buy than ordinary insurance, because the requirements are not as exacting. Sometimes people take out several policies for themselves or insure their children. The cost is conceded to be more than that of ordinary insurance on the usual basis that buying in small quantities is more expensive than buying in large, and because the entrance requirements are lower, a considerably higher mortality is experienced in the industrial. This type of insurance has a much broader spread than ordinary, and includes many risks who could not obtain ordinary. The weekly collection expenses also naturally add up.

# Young Chinatown Goes to the Shore

By a Staff Photographer

**Off for an Outing at Salem Willows**

**Two hundred children take buses in Harrison Avenue for picnic sponsored by the Boston Industrial Home on Davis Street assisted by the Chinese Y. M. C. A.**

# Navy Reports Increase In Applications

Naval recruiting applications jumped 30 to 40 per cent the first half of July in the eastern New England District, Lieut. C. H. Taecker, Navy recruiting officer, reported in Boston today.

Lieutenant Taecker, whose district includes Maine, Eastern Massachusetts, Eastern New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, said "recruiting is very satisfactory with no lack of material; there is a noticeable increase in the number of high-school graduates who are applying for enlistment.

"The quota for this month is 75, with approximately 100 expected for August and the following months," Lieutenant Taecker added. "The most recent figures available, for May, show 617 applications for a quota of 65."

Reasons given by applicants, according to the officer, include a desire for advancement in skilled training, such as in dealing with gun machinery, a desire for travel, and a desire for a job which brings retirement pay.

# Timilty Laundry Suit Case Opens In Superior Court

Charges that the Boston police were used in soliciting business for a laundry firm owned by the brother of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, were made in a suit which began trial today before Judge Allan G. Buttrick of Suffolk Superior Civil Court. The suit was raised on bills of equity brought by Thomas C. Stretch, part owner of the Suffolk Linen Service, Inc.

Mr. Stretch was on the stand all morning and testified he had lost the business of a number of firms to the Elk Laundry Company, Inc., co-defendant with the owner, Walter H. Timilty, and the Commissioner.

The witness said he talked with Walter Timilty in a Boston hotel and quoted Mr. Timilty as saying he was "going to make hay while the sun shines."

George R. Farnum, former Assistant United States Attorney and counsel for the plaintiff, said he was going to prove that a number of companies indicated they switched their business from the plaintiff to the Elk Laundry because "sometimes one needs police protection." Mr. Farnum's remarks were admitted conditionally by the court, depending on further proof.

# Chinese Children Have Picnic

Out of the dark buildings that line narrow Oxford Place, up from the damp basements along Hudson and Beach Streets where bean sprouts are grown, out of the restaurant kitchens along Tyler Street where impassive parents prepare savory dishes, they bounded this morning — nearly 200 Chinese youngsters off for a day at the seashore.

It was the day of the annual outing to Salem Willows. With faces made shiny by Oriental scrubbing, and carrying neat little packages of lunch prepared by proud mothers, the bubbling youngsters converged on 21 Harrison Avenue, where three busses waited to take them to the beach.

Today's party, arranged by the Boston Industrial Home with the aid of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., was one of a series conducted by the Home every fair day since June 19. Bus loads of underprivileged children gathered from steaming city streets by church groups and community centers, have been taken almost daily to the country or the seashore.

This summer activity of the Industrial Home, now in its 63rd year of ministering to the needy, is in addition to the year-round work of the organization which provides lodging and food, as well as spiritual guidance, to homeless men at 17 Davis Street in the South End, where it has been located since founded in 1877. Guiding hand for the home and its activities is furnished by Oliver C. Elliot, Superintendent, now serving his 52nd year.

# First Grocery Chain Case For NLRB in New England

New England has produced probably the first case in which the National Labor Relations Board has taken jurisdiction over a retail grocery chain, Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional chairman of the NLRB, commented here today on the First National Stores, Inc., hearing set for next Monday at Providence, R. I.

This is also the first time that the National Labor Relations Board has taken a hand in the field of retail stores in New England.

The only previous grocery chain case known to the Boston office of the Board is that involving the Union Premier Food Stores of Philadelphia, which was handled this spring. The Union Premier chain conceded the jurisdiction of the labor board.

The Federal Government has been slow in getting into the grocery chains. For one thing, retail stores have traditionally been hard for labor to organize, and there has been a question of whether the chains came under the Wagner Act, because of their individual retail store not being engaged in interstate commerce, observers point out.

What the New England office of the labor board will undertake to do in the Providence area is to determine whether or not an election of employees should be held to determine the collective bargaining agency for the bulk of the employees of the chain's retail stores.

**Meat Cutters' Contract**

Something more than a year ago the Providence division of First National Stores signed a contract with an American Federation of Labor Union, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

Prior to renewal of the contract, a new labor organization told the company that it represented a majority of its employees and asked a contract for itself. The new organization was the Industrial Union and Mercantile Beneficial Association of Providence. It is unaffiliated with either of the national wings of organized labor and has in its membership only employees of the First National.

When the company recently renewed its contract with the Amalgamated, the new group petitioned the Labor Board for an election. Arguments for and against this plea will be presented at next week's hearings, which will be presided over by Attorney Albert J. Hoban of the Board's Boston office.

If the national headquarters of the Labor Board in Washington decides that the independent union's claim is sustained by the evidence, it will rule that the Amalgamated contract is no barrier to an election, and will order an election to determine which union does in fact have the support of the majority of the employees.

The company itself disavows any connection with the independent union, and, according to observers, the fact that the company signed a closed shop contract with an A. F. of L. union indicates that the independent group is not in fact a company protege.

More than 1,000 employees in three States are involved.

**Industrial Stores Exempt**

"This case has no bearing on the individual retail store not a part of a chain," Dr. Myers noted today. "Such a store is usually engaged in intra-state business and so is outside the Federal law, which applies only where interstate business is involved.

"In the case of this chain, the interstate angle is self evident. The First National is a corporation doing business in the six New England States and also in New York. While only its Providence division is concerned in this proceedings, that division covers all of Rhode Island and nine Massachusetts towns and six Connecticut towns.

"The company's movements in interstate commerce are considerable. I am advised that the Massachusetts warehouses send bakery goods and meats to Providence, and all groceries are sent from the Providence warehouses to the Massachusetts and Connecticut towns of the division. This of course is not the usual retail situation."

First National's total business in its more than 2,000 stores in seven States was reported last year at $131,000,000. The business of the Philadelphia chain, Union Premier, which has 67 super stores in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, was $24,000,000. The Labor Board ordered an election in Union Premier to settle whether an A. F. of L. union or a union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations should represent the employees.

# Rate Findings Postponed By Utilities Board

**War conditions' effect on costs and new tax proposals stay decisions on 10 Bay State companies**

Decisions in rate investigation cases involving 10 Massachusetts electric companies will not be rendered by the State Public Utilities Commission until September at the earliest because of present changing financial conditions, due to the European war, Joseph R. Cotton, chairman of the Commission, revealed today.

Mr. Cotton explained that prices of coal and oil are varying considerably while the new Federal taxes being imposed to finance the National defense program are certain to increase production costs.

By September, the chairman explained, the effect of changing prices and the Federal taxes will have been determined, so that the Commission may reach a decision as to whether rates in the 10 companies involved should be lowered or not.

The companies are: the Cambridge Electric Company, the Cape and Vineyard Electric Company, the Leominster Electric Light Company, the Milford Electric Light and Power Company, the Northampton Electric Lighting Company, the Provincetown Light and Power Company, the Salem Electric Light Company, the Northern Berkshire Gas and Electric Company, and the Worcester Suburban Electric Company. The Commission has held public hearings in all cases.

Another cause for delay in the decision is that several of the companies involved will be affected by proposed consolidation of various companies. A petition has been filed to consolidate the Milford Electric Light and Power Company and the Worcester Suburban Electric Company.

Another petition seeks consolidation of the Leominster Electric Light & Power Company with three other concerns. Before making a rate decision, the Commission plans to study carefully the consolidation proposals.

Meanwhile, the Commission today held a hearing on the petition filed by the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company for authority to borrow $1,750,000 to pay for necessary extensions, additions and betterments to its plant and lines.

# Dealers Warned On Exaggerations Of Defense Taxes

Dealers in liquor, tobacco, and other articles subject to heavier Federal taxes to help pay for preparedness were warned today by Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, not to misrepresent price rises as entirely due to the new schedule.

The Collector disclosed reports that a number of dealers have raised their retail prices as much as five to 10 cents above their prices to July 1, when the defense tax would have raised a price only as much as one cent. Several of these dealers, he said, have represented to their customers that such increases are due solely to the defense taxes.

He pointed out that the tax laws include a penalty for such false statements with a maximum of a $1,000 fine and imprisonment for a year.

# *Boston's Pooh-Bah Finds His Duties A Bit Confusing*

There is a man named Wilfred J. Doyle who has so many jobs he doesn't know what to—well anyway whether the old time nursery rhyme fits Mr. Doyle is a bit of a question, but it is admitted that he has his hands full as far as jobs are concerned these summer days.

He is acting Mayor of Boston while Mayor Maurice J. Tobin attends the Democratic Convention at Chicago. But that isn't all. He's Acting Corporation Counsel and Clerk of Boston City Court as well. Here's a bulletin which was issued from his acting-Mayor's office this morning:

"After consultation with Acting Corporation Counsel Wilfred J. Doyle, City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle ruled that acting Mayor Wilfred J. Doyle was precluded from signing certain papers submitted to him by Chief Clerk William T. Doyle (a cousin or something) on the theory that the particular matters would admit of a week's delay."

Oh, yes, Mr. Wilfred J. Doyle also is the Clerk of the City Council.

# Fifty Mail Carriers Added to Boston Area

Fifty new mail carriers will be appointed to the Boston postal district staff, effective Aug. 1, Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced today.

The new men will be assigned to various stations and branches in the district, and will bring the total of carriers to 1,833, Postmaster Tague said.

# *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio—Page 6

## Movies

**Brookline Village—**
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee. 2, 5, 8:10.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Lone Wolf Meets a Lady," 2, 5, 8. Also "If I Had My Way," with Bing Crosby, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

**Fenway—**
"The Ghost Breakers," starring Bob Hope, 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10; also "Three Faces West," featuring Sigrid Gurie. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

**Fine Arts—**
"Movietours," including Sydney, Australia; Land of Incas, Venezuela, St. Augustine, Florida and other places; "Information Please," and "News Digest," 1 to 11 p. m.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Saps at Sea," starring Laurel & Hardy, 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. Also "One Million B. C.," starring Carole Landis. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

**Metropolitan—**
"All This and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer, 9:35 a. m., 1:20, 5:20, 9:15; also "Pop Always Pays," with Leon Errol and Walter Catlett, 12:15, 4:05, 8:05.

**Modern—**
"Four Sons," starring Eugenie Leontovich, 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:45, 9:45. Also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce, 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

**Orpheum—**
"Turn About," starring Carole Landis, 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. Also, "Susan and God," starring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 10.

**Paramount—**
Bob Hope in "The Ghost Breakers," 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Three Faces West" with Sigrid Gurie. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"Sailor's Lady" starring Nancy Kelly and Jon Hall, 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10; also, "Hot Steel" with Richard Arlen. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

**State—**
"Susan and God," starring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. Also "Turn About," with Carole Landis. 1:30, 5, 8:30.

**Scollay—**
"Four Sons," starring Eugenie Leontovich. 10 a. m. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40; also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," featuring George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

**South Station Theater—**
"Information Please," featuring Clarence Budington Kelland, U. S. Army Cavalry, Blue Barron and His Orchestra; Comedy and News, 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

**Telepix—**
"Information Please," with Clarence Buddington Kelland, "Excursions in Science," "Song and Dance Revels," also News Digest, 10 a. m., to midnight.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Wagons Westward," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15; "If I Had a Million," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

**Tremont—**
Mickey Rooney in "Young Tom Edison." Also "Lady of the Tropics," with Hedy LaMarr and Robert Taylor. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

**University—**
Dorothy Lamour and Preston Foster in "Typhoon." 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "The Biscuit Eater." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

**Uptown—**
Ezra Stone in "Those Were The Days," 2:35, 5:35, 8:30; also Edward G. Robinson in "Brother Orchid," 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

## *Tonight Esplanade Concert*

**Embankment Road, 8:30**

ARTHUR FIEDLER, CONDUCTOR
Overture to "William Tell" .. Rossini
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Solo Violin: G. Elcus
Symphony No. 2, in D major Brahms
Last two movements
III Allegretto grazioso
IV Allegro con spirito
"Invitation to the Dance"
.....Weber-Berlioz
Andante Cantabile from String Quartet, Op. 11 ..... Tchaikovsky
Polka from "Golden Age"
..... Shostakovitch
"Procession of the Sardar" from "Caucasian Sketches"
..... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff

## Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance tour on Stained Glass by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—**
Concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor; Leo Litwin, Pianist. 2:45.

# Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

You might get into your coolest dress, and turn on the nearest electric fan as you recline on your chaise longue with a tinkling glass of lemonade at your side—because we're about to go into a dissertation on furs. Yes, that's what we said, and we know it's July. Because it seems that July is a good month in which to make your fall selections, particularly as far as prices are concerned. And the styles have already been determined. This year by Hollywood, we understand. But you can find out more about the whys and wherefores from Vengrow's Fur Shop out in Brookline. Not far from Coolidge Corner, at 1374A Beacon Street.

Incidentally they maintain a unique service for customers and customers-to-be. By this we mean that if you suddenly find yourself in the mood to pick out a coat, or to look at them with the idea of buying in the future, and you find that the family car has gone the way of the children who are home from school, all you have to do is call Aspinwall 7530, and Vengrow will send their car for you. And you are requested to feel under no obligation. Should you wish for a short fur jacket to top your evening gowns now (well, we've been places lately near the water where a breeze comes up!) they have them on hand. And as for the business girl who wants to look like a million for a matter of, say, $175, you should see what she can get in the way of a sable-dyed muskrat for that price! The things they can do with furs nowadays are amazing, and they're all so lightweight. Anyhow, this particular coat, which can be bought on the installment plan if you like, has those emphasized shoulders that are especially tricky on. But of course if it's really and truly sable you want, you have but to ask. Or if you have any repair work, they'll do it. However, they won't do it for any of these cut-rate prices you see advertised around hit or miss, because they insist that good fur must be handled in a good way. And they won't do it for you unless you recognized this fact, and want it done right yourself!

**Cape Cod Glass Makes Fine Gift**

Have you come across any of that good looking Cape Cod glass yet? We mean the kind that's fairly new (at least to us, and we do keep looking around, you know) and seems to have silver put in between the layers of glass in designs and patterns. It's heavy, and washable, and extremely rich looking. Cake plates and so forth, or a plate that makes a base for a bowl of flowers or for one of those big Mystic candles will show the effect off beautifully. A huge plate costs something like $6. Some of them are in white glass, or rather, transparent, with silver, while others are in that deep red or green. We understand that it has taken on quickly, and people are buying it as a sort of souvenir of this vicinity. If you want to see what it's like (such a lovely wedding gift it would make) you can see it in Brookline at Holmberg and Douglas Jewelry Store at 1332 Beacon Street.

**A Middy Blouse For Little Horace**

The Navy still continues to intrigue youngsters, with the result that many a mother is asked to buy a middy blouse. We really didn't think they existed any more, but it seems they do. In fact very much so. And for only $1.15 at the Jack and Jill Shop, at Coolidge Corner in Brookline. In all white, with the regulation long collar, short sleeves, and one of those tabs to hold the long silk tie in place. The latter, incidentally, are 39 cents. And if you have a tiny little boy who can get himself into a size two, you could assure him of the height of sartorial splendor if you got him their little blue and white gingham checked bath or beach robe that has a white terry cloth lining. It's the cutest little thing, and so manly looking. And if you ever want a sand pail de luxe, you can get one here for a dollar that not only has little holes that you can plug up and then let out (thereby releasing the sand or water at a great rate) but a shovel and a little stool that will hold either the wooden pail or the child! And we can think of nothing to keep Horace more occupied than their great big rubber swan. Why he ought to take care of himself for hours . . . just in trying to find out how to stay on the thing!

**A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature**

# Speeding the Work for British Relief

By a Staff Photographer

**Leaders of British Work Committee**

**Upper—Mrs. William Endicott, chairman. Lower—Mrs. Robert Choate (left) and Mrs. John S. Amory.**

# Knitting Machines Hum for Overseas Needy

Knitting machines are going full blast these days at 69 Newbury Street and at the North Shore School on Hart Street in Beverly Farms, the two temporary homes of the British Work Division of the Allied War Relief Fund and in less than a month of operation 3,500 pieces of knitted wear have gone to English soldiers and civilians.

Mrs. William Endicott, Chairman of the British Work Division, decided about a month ago that hand knitting would not begin to furnish the needed sweaters, socks, and other articles that both civilians and soldiers needed. She and a few friends procured a dozen or more knitting machines and set to work. Since knitting machines must have skilled operators those who wished to help had to be taught. Mrs. Endicott is hoping that individuals can be found who know how to operate machines in addition to those who have already been instructed.

The British Work Division, Mrs. Endicott pointed out, is distinct from the Allied War Relief Fund in that all its work is for British soldiers and civilians. "The need," said Mrs. Endicott, "is acute. All of the fighting forces are in dire need of woolen garments. In addition, the civilians, especially children, will need quantities of woolen clothing for the winter months. Anyone who can make little woolen dresses could be of great assistance if they would do so and bring them to us. We want only new garments, the worn clothing is being handled by other organizations."

All of the equipment of the British Work Division has been donated, including the use of the building at 69 Newbury and the Shore School in Beverly. All light, heat and secretarial work is being taken care of by interested individuals. "Every penny the British Work Division receives goes directly into woolen yarn. We have no overhead whatsoever," emphasized Mrs. Endicott.

"We have set a present goal for production of 700 pieces a week," Mr. Endicott continued, "and we expect to reach it in a very short time. In the meanwhile the cost of wool is rising and the members of the committee, who have up until now, borne most of the expense, must seek additional outside aid, either of wool or money. The manufacturers have been helpful in giving us the lowest possible prices but the best wool must be procured and in some cases especially treated for water repelling."

"All of our finished material is shipped to London where it is distributed through the Lady Mayoress, Lady Ward, and the British Red Cross Comfort League. I have just received word from the latter organization that it is in acute need of 4,000 yards of flannel and flannelette. We are hoping to find someone who will rise to this plea," Mrs. Endicott said earnestly.

Those serving with Mrs. Endicott include Mrs. Richard E. Danielson, Treasurer; Mrs. Ellery Sedgewick, Secretary, and Mrs. John Ames, Mrs. Charles S. Bird, Jr., Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy, Mrs. Robert Choate, Mrs. Robert Morris, Mrs. Richard Strong, and Mrs. Bayard Warren.

# Democratic Leader Demands Publicity in Maine Inquiry

**The Week in Maine**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 15—Maine's Legislative financial investigating committee has been pursuing its duties quietly and in completely executive sessions, but if Fulton J. Redman, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, has his way when he is called before the committee the public will be let in on the ground floor.

Because of statements contained in a political column he wrote and because of certain statements he made charging Republican party leaders with attempting to "apply the whitewash brush to our State affairs," Legislators, irked, ordered that Mr. Redman be called before the investigating committee. Though the committee has been nearly a month at work, Mr. Redman has not appeared. An attempt to get him to testify at a private meeting set off fireworks this week.

Candidate Redman wants no part in a private hearing. "I will appear before your committee at any time the committee finds it convenient to hold a public hearing," Mr. Redman informed the committee's legal counsel. "Anything I know concerning the matters under investigation the public is entitled to know," he said.

Taking the position that when engaged in investigating anything one does not "shout it from the steps of the court house," the committee has turned a deaf ear to Mr. Redman's bid for a public hearing.

State Senator Nathanial Tompkins, Chairman of the committee, said Mr. Redman will be subpoenaed and will appear before a private session of the committee. He has pointed out the committee has power to punish for contempt. However, no immediate attempt to call Mr. Redman will be made. The committee will make a partial report of its findings to the Legislature on July 22 and then ask for more time to continue its investigations.

Some political observers have expressed an opinion that Mr. Redman will not be called to testify publicly before the September election, but Senator Tompkins says Mr. Redman will have his chance before that time.

## Maine Democrats

Pledged to support President Roosevelt for a third term if he will accept, Maine's delegation to the National Democratic Convention apparently has not given much consideration to any other candidate unless, of course, Postmaster General James A. Farley enters the race. In that event, it will be Roosevelt, first, Farley, second choice, with Maine's Democratic delegation.

## Relief Cases

Figures of the State Department of Health and Welfare for the month of May show 10,937 relief cases receiving State or local assistance. Although this is 163 less cases than in May, 1939, the total obligations incurred were $282,164, or $59,801 more than spent in May, 1939, according to data reported to the State Department by local agencies. Of the $282,164, the sum of $190,708 was in local funds, $91,456 in State funds.

# Youth Is Not Growing Soft, Declare Wellesley Speakers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 15—The courage of American youth in facing today's problems, and its deep-rooted loyalty to the ideals of liberty, were praised by various speakers at different Institute of Social Progress meetings at Wellesley College during the week end. In a lecture today Broadus Mitchell, Professor of Economics in Occidental College, Los Angeles, gathered many of these threads of appreciation together.

Many leaders of American opinion, he said, are publicly expressing their opinion that American youth needs discipline, that it is becoming soft, that it does not appreciate the ideals of democracy, but anyone who is in close contact with young Americans knows otherwise.

It takes real courage, Professor Mitchell insisted, for a boy to be carried through high school—and perhaps college—on a wave of anticipation for the future—only to find that no jobs are open to him. It takes courage to go on with good-natured faith in the eventual triumph of democracy in the economic field—a good-natured faith that elder critics often mistake for indifference, he said.

**Thinks Well of Youth**

Those who deplore young people's disillusionment with war would do better to appreciate their sane thinking and their balanced viewpoint, Professor Mitchell declared.

"Perhaps," he said, "the juniors are wiser than the elders. Certainly they have shown themselves to be less emotional. They are rightly more impressed with the destruction of war—destruction of liberties as well as of lives and economic well-being—than they are with heroism."

They recognize other heroisms, he said, in fighting poverty, discouragement and unfairness at home and abroad.

"Youth is aware," Professor Mitchell continued, "of the claims and achievements of democracy—and also of its needs. It is anxious that the democracy that it is being asked to defend, is a real democracy in social and economic as well as political implications. Youth has been the stepchild of the post-war world. The youngsters' disillusionment with war is one of the most hopeful signs of the present scene."

At a panel discussion on conscription, held yesterday, youth's essential loyalty to the fundamentals of democracy was emphasized repeatedly by different speakers.

Dale Pontius of Harvard expressed the opinion that many prominent exponents of compulsory military training for young citizens—and pre-citizens—are moved more by desire to discipline these boys than they are by conviction of any military necessity.

He declared that the youth of America is already meeting sterner discipline, along democratic lines, in its search for opportunity, without discouragement, than it would receive under mere regimentation—of the type that has been worked so easily into fascism by military leaders in other nations.

Other speakers admitted the value of conscription if actual danger of invasion could be proved—apart from hysteria, they said. But they feared that the removal of millions of young men from jobs they had found—and the cost of training them—would aggravate economic and other problems which might stimulate a trend toward the efficiency of totalitarianism. Young conscripts returned to the ranks of the unemployed after military training, it was suggested, might be very open to fascist propaganda.

**Round Table Discussions**

Round-table groups at the Institute continue to go into detailed discussions of specific problems in the application of democracy in the United States. One group has been considering the changing status of the foreman, as a man in a difficult position between workers and management. Very many of his original powers and duties are now undertaken by special departments in large concerns, it was pointed out—but the value of good foremen in maintaining smooth operation and friendly relations is greater than ever, despite the change.

At that round table, workers, foremen, business agents of both Congress of Industrial Relations and American Federation of Labor unions and a Labor Board regional administrator all joined in the clarification of issues involved.

Last night a special service was held in the College Chapel, at which Kirtley F. Mather, Professor of Geology at Harvard University, spoke on "Science, Religion and Democracy." "America must arm for defense," he said, "but America must think also."

Tomorrow in Billings Hall at 8:15 p. m., there will be a public lecture by Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President of the F. W. Dodge Corporation. His subject will be "Housing for City and Rural Communities."

# Nationalism Seen As Cause of War

"Nationalism is undoubtedly a major cause of wars whether waged by democratic or autocratic states," Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, professor of divinity at Harvard, told a group of more than 100 attending the Harvard summer school conference on Religion and World Affairs today.

"Nations act as responsible to no higher power morally and they are inadequate as objects of ultimate allegiance," he said, whereas "Religion teaches a higher loyalty than patriotism and provides a more neutral and judicial sanction than the several claims of sovereign states.

"War," he continued, "is a mental habit and its abolition requires a thorough process of changing human minds. Religion has always aimed at changing human minds and so changing behavior. It appeals not only to the intellect or reason but to the conscience and the will. Such an approach leads to greater sense of responsibility for the prevention of war."

# Bids Accepted In Three State Highway Jobs

Work on three State road projects and one bridge job will be started shortly under contracts awarded today by the Massachusetts Public Works Commission to low bidders.

The road projects include two sections of the Middlesex Turnpike and reconstruction of a section of Route 2. The bridge project calls for replacement of a flood-damaged bridge in New Marlboro.

The Lane Construction Company of Meriden, Conn., was awarded a contract for surfacing one roadway of the double-barreled Middlesex Turnpike between Billerica Road and River Neck Road, Chelmsford, already graded under a previous contract; and grading and surfacing a single roadway on the same highway from River Neck Road to .8 miles beyond Chelmsford Street, Lowell. The contract price is $343,065.

B. Perini Sons, Framingham, received a contract to construct an additional section of the Middlesex Turnpike from the end of the Lane project to Route 4, Chelmsford. The bid price was $240,749.

The third road project, providing for reconstruction of Route 2 from the Concord traffic circle to Littleton Common, will be completed by the Central Construction Company of Lawrence, whose low bid was $292,083. The plans call for a 30-foot roadway.

The bridge contract was awarded to H. MacDonald Company of Haverhill at a price of $12,761.

# Port of Boston Business Showed Drop in Past Week

**Port of Boston Business**

Due to upsetting of steamship schedules by the war, the volume of commerce through the Port of Boston fell off considerably last week, as compared with the corresponding week of a year ago, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs here.

The "imports for warehouse" was the only item to show an increase over last year, as some importers attempted to replace in storage some of the goods taken out within the past few weeks in large volume.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

| Classification | Week ending July 13, 1940 | Year ago |
|---|---|---|
| Imports for consumption | $2,080,131 | $3,433,041 |
| Imports for warehouse | $511,729 | $399,554 |
| Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption | $379,137 | $580,029 |
| Duties collected | $275,855 | $452,523 |
| Wool imports (lbs.) | 697,467 | 1,267,503 |
| | Fiscal year July 1 to July 13 | Year ago |
| Wool imports (lbs.) | 3,002,551 | 1,479,214 |
| Duties collected | $850,459 | $823,229 |

# Street Car Fans Have Their Day

It was like something out of the days of Lillian Russell and "Diamond Jim" Brady yesterday when time turned back to disclose to Boston audiences a sight of the old trolley trailer and about 100 railway hobbyists dressed in the style of a romantic, if stuffy, past.

The hobbyists, who chartered the trailer from the Boston Elevated, mixed nostalgia with education and during the trip they visited carbarns in widely separated parts of metropolitan Boston. They took pictures, sang songs and generally had a good time. The trip was sponsored by the Hub Chapter of the National Railway Historical Society.

Some of the hobbyists came as far as from Rochester, N. Y. The itinerary was long. At its most distant points it took a happy group to Mattapan, Somerville and Revere Beach. There were stops between these. The running time alone was six and a half hours.

# Public Works Changes Ready

A plan for reorganization of divisions and reassignment of employees in the Massachusetts Department of Public Works will be presented this week to the full board of Public Works Commissioners for approval, it was announced today.

Work on the plan was begun nine months ago after John W. Beal assumed the office of Commissioner of Public Works. At that time he ordered Raymond W. Coburn, Chief Engineer, to prepare an organization chart of the Department. Since then the Chief Engineer has discussed the setup with the various divisional heads. It is understood the new organization plan would confer increased powers and duties upon Fred Fair, the Department's Business Agent.

# Swedish Ship Docks in Boston

The Swedish motorship Ningpo, named for a little Chinese seaport near Shanghai, arrived here today from the Far East. War conditions had forced it out of its normal trade route, which had been between Sweden and the Far East.

She brought 300 tons of general cargo, picked up in the Orient to be discharged here. The Ningpo is two years old, fast and modern; it was loading cargo in Manila intended for Sweden, when the Norwegian invasion by Germany closed the shipping approaches to Sweden. The Ningpo swung at anchor in Manila Harbor 40 days and was finally ordered to proceed to the United States to discharge her Sweden-bound cargo.

# Navy Mechanical Apprentices Start Boston Work Tomorrow

One hundred young naval apprentices assembled in three Boston schools today to register for training courses in the mechanical arts, as the Hub City's share in the State and national drive to provide skilled shipyard and factory workers for national defense purposes got actually under way.

The apprentices will begin their daily eight-hour schedule of courses in the use of lathes, milling machines, planers, shapers, drills, and other tools, at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. They are the first 100 selected from Federal civil service lists; officials of the First Naval District, with headquarters at the Charlestown Navy Yard, expect soon to fill out the classes to the capacity figure of 240 workers.

There is a possibility the schools may be put on a 16 or even 24-hour basis to care for additional students, although no definite plans have been made, Lieutenant Comamnder J. D. Kelsey of the Navy Yard said.

An estimated 75 apprentices chosen by Work Projects Administration authorities here will register tomorrow at the Boston Trade School for courses in welding and machining, Assistant Superintendent of Schools Michael J. Downey announced. Additional students may be added later.

For the entire Commonwealth, State Commissioner of Education, Walter F. Downey announced that approximately 1,200 apprentices are enrolled in 14 trade schools outside of Boston, "and the number is growing every day." Schools in Newton and Pittsfield opened today, and those of 12 other communities opened last week.

Definite plans to continue these training courses beyond the summer vacation period took shape with the announcement by Mr. Downey that an extra training shift from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m. five evenings a week will be sandwiched between the regular day and night courses when the State's 40 trade schools open in the autumn. Trainees for these courses will be supplied by Naval, Army and State employment officials, just as they are being chosen for the summer courses.

The State employment officials are giving preference to persons on the WPA—providing they pass aptitude tests provided by trade school officials. "The courses are for those with decided mechanical aptitudes," State Commissioner Downey explained, "because of the need for speed in filling vacancies for machinists and other mechanical workers." Because the courses must do in a few months what customarily takes several years, preference is also given those with previous mechanical training.

# The American Common

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Dancing on the Green is a regular Thursday evening feature of The American Common at the New York World's Fair, when American square dances, under authentic direction, are informally participated in by visitors. Ed Durlacher is the caller. This general folk dancing, which takes place both before and after the Fountain Display, close at hand, is enthusiastically received.

Events ahead are the Second American Common Open House Folk Dance Party, (Friday, July 19, 7:30 p. m.) when over 300 people in costumes of 20 countries will dance and teach the Dances of All Nations; and Negro Week, July 23 to 28, to be devoted to a series of programs depicting the contribution of the Negro to American life, in which a chorus of 800, a children's band, and jitterbug orchestras will take part.

"There is no admission charge at any time and everyone is welcome," says the announcement.

"America is a land of but one people gathered from many countries." And so the World's Fair of 1940 "dedicates The American Common to the people of every nationality, race and religion who, as citizens of The United States, by uniting their unique contributions to the land of their adoption, built here a living ever-growing Democracy devoted to Peace and Freedom."

The American Common is a revival of the early days in American history when all the town met on the Common to dance and sing and to discuss things of common interest. It is planned to supplement the programs during July and August with a series of forums dealing with current issues raised by the American Common programs.

The American Common was formally dedicated on June 1, when it was presented to The World's Fair and the American People by Edward J. Condon, for Sears Roebuck Company, and accepted by Harvey D. Gibson for the Fair, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for the American People.

The staff consists of Robert D. Kohn, chairman, Harvey W. Anderson, director, and Francis Bosworth and Patricia Parmelee, associates.

# Stage and Screen News

Boston may expect to see "Life With Father" at the Wilbur Theater on Monday, Sept. 30, according to the New York Times. There will be a week's preliminary engagement elsewhere to get the production in shape. The company coming here, it seems, will be the third to be organized. One is still playing at the Empire in New York, and a second is now in Chicago.

* * *

Films listed for opening in Boston later in the week include Alfred Hitchcock's "The Girl Was Young," with Nova Philbeam, at the Fine Arts, starting Wednesday; Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "New Moon" at the State and Orpheum, beginning Thursday; and Akim Tamiroff and Muriel Angelis in "The Way Of All Flesh" at the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday.

* * *

At the Ogunquit, Maine, Playhouse there will be two matinees each week, beginning July 18, one on Friday and the other on Thursday.

* * *

Albert Johnson and Nicke Holde are planning to produce two musical shows in the autumn. The first of them will be based on San Francisco life between 1865 and 1875. Jerome Kern is writing the music and Oscar Hammerstein the lyrics. Catherine Littlefield will direct the dances. The show is intended to be ready for Broadway in late September or early October. A revival of the Kern-Hammerstein "Show Boat" is planned to follow the new show.

# Art Exhibitions

Doll & Richards, 139 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition of landscapes. Through the summer. Water colors (small gallery, by Frank Benson, Chase, Gallagher, Hathaway, Holt, Jewell, McCord, O'Hara, Pavlosky, Peterson and Shepler

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street —Exhibition by artists who have never exhibited before.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life. Paintings and prints by Florence B. Brown. Lent by The Massachusetts WPA Art Project. Through July 20.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sunday and holidays, 9 to 5. Loan exhibition of Italian paintings; exhibition of American Water Colors; Poortrait in Graphic Art, XV-XX Centuries. Through September.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays, and during August.

Museum of Fine Arts — Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special exhibition of British paintings. Through Sept. 27.

Conservatory of Music — Water colors lent by WPA Art Project. Through July.

Young Women's Christian Association—Water colors lent by WPA Art Project. Through July.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# The Children's Page

*A Monday Page*

## The Scarecrow and the King

*A Chimney Farm Story*

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a scarecrow who grew so tired of standing in the wind and the rain, especially after both crops and crows were gone, that he set forth into the world to better his fortunes. The roads, however, were as cold and wet as his field had been, and at the farms and villages which he approached, the dogs ran out barking and snapping, never having seen a scarecrow coming down the lane before, and determined to drive the poor creature away.

It was not until the scarecrow at last came to the King's Palace that he was able so much as to knock at a door, for at the palace the dogs were all kept in their kennels, and so the guards found him standing bedraggled and wet on the doorstep.

"Oh ho," said they, "I suppose you have come to ask our King a question."

### The Scarecrow's Question

"Does the King like to be asked questions?" asked the scarecrow, somewhat surprised.

"Indeed he does like it!" cried the guards. "He sends all over the country begging people to come to ask them."

"Why does he do that?" asked the scarecrow.

"Because he can always answer them," said the guards. "What makes most people dislike questions, is not being able to answer them, you know."

"Well, I have a question," said the scarecrow with a grin.

When he was taken to see the King he found him on his throne and lifted his battered hat to him very politely.

The King was most kind, but eager to get to the question.

So the scarecrow whispered to himself until he was sure he had his riddle right and then he said,

"How many chucks would a woodchuck chuck, if a woodchuck could chuck wood?"

"What?" asked the King in surprise.

### A King's Frown

"How many chucks would a woodchuck chuck, if a woodchuck could chuck wood?" the scarecrow repeated.

All the courtiers looked expectantly at the King, waiting to applaud his answer. For usually he answered right away.

But this time he frowned.

And then he coughed.

And then he settled his crown straight.

And then he bit his thumb.

And then he looked out of the window.

And then he whistled.

And then he pulled down his collar.

And then he put his chin on his hand.

And then he looked at his watch.

And then he said,

"Well, I can't guess; what is the answer?"

The courtiers opened their mouths with surprise, for the King had always guessed everyone's riddle before, and the scarecrow, looking very pleased, said,

"Why, a woodchuck would chuck as much wood as he could chuck, if a woodchuck could chuck wood!"

### A Royal Reward

"Good!" cried the King. "A good riddle and a good answer! Now, since I wasn't able to answer your question, you may live in the palace all the rest of your life in one of the nicest rooms, eat at the royal table and be invited to all the Christmas parties, and birthday parties, too."

The scarecrow thought the King was a very pleasant person not to mind at all having failed, but the King said it made things more fun that way.

"Guessing was beginning to get a little too easy," he explained. "Now I'm all eagerness to try again."

### The Candy Question Marks

"What happens, Your Majesty, when you do answer the riddles?" the scarecrow asked.

"When I answer," said the King, "the questioner gets a big candy peppermint question-mark for the first riddle, a vanilla one for the second, and a lemon one for the third."

But do you know, when the scarecrow reached his fine new room and was being helped into his new suit of court clothes, with dry straw for his body and legs instead of the old wet straw he'd always had, do you know what caught his eye first of all? Well, it was three candy question-marks—big ones, too—laid in a row on the table, a peppermint one, a vanilla one, and a lemon one.

The kind King had given him all the prizes. He was that kind of a kind King.

## *Making Up Stories*

"Make up a story," our teacher said,
"Make up a story just out of your head."

Jack made a story about a snake,
Gwen made a story about a cake,
Joan made a story about a queen
And a little wee goblin dressed all in green.
But I made a story as quick as could be
About a little girl who was just like me!

ROSE FYLEMAN

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The scarecrow set out to better his fortunes.—A drawing by Maurice Day.

## Billy Goat and the Merry-Go-Round

Little black Billy goat pawed the ground and pulled on his harness, he was so excited he could hardly keep still.

What an interesting place was the Amusement Park! There was so much to see. There was the scenic railway, and the Old Mill, and the little train that carried the children to the far end of the park. It went right past the big tree to which Ned, the boy who owned him, had tied the leather strap fastened to little black Billy goat's collar. Little black Billy goat watched the little train rattle along its way. He stamped his hoofs, keeping time with the clang of the little bell.

Best of all was the Merry-Go-Round with its gay red and gold prancing animals and bright colored lights. Little black Billy goat loved anything that went round and round, and he wanted very much to ride on the Merry-Go-Round. He was sure that would be the grandest thing he had ever done in his whole life.

### Running Away

A little boy came along the path. He was a nice little boy. When he saw little black Billy goat, he went up to him and put his arms about his neck. Little black Billy goat pushed his nose close to the little boy's neck and said, "Boo-baaaa," in a coaxing manner.

"Oh!" laughed the little boy. "You want to run and play." So he unfastened the strap that held little black Billy goat's collar. Little black Billy goat scurried around the tree and away he went up the path.

Soon he found himself inside the big tent that housed the Merry-Go-Round. The gaily painted lions and tigers stood stock still, while the horses bobbed up and down as they pranced around and around to the tune of "Merrily, Merrily We Ride Along." Little black Billy goat shook his head knowingly, as he watched them. He, too, would prance around.

When the Merry-Go-Round came to a stop, quicker than a wink he was up on the platform, standing as still as the lions and the tigers. Then he waited!

### Faster and Faster

The Merry-Go-Round began to move, going faster and faster, they went flying through the air. The wind whistled through little black Billy goat's ears. He was prancing around on the Merry-Go-Round, but it was not as exciting as he thought it would be. The faces of the children rushed by so fast they all looked jumbled together.

Now the Merry-Go-Round was slowing down. It gave a sudden jerk and stopped so quickly that little black Billy goat was thrown against a galloping horse, and there he stayed until the horse finished galloping and stood still too.

"Baaaaaaa," cried little black Billy goat, picking himself up and looking about him. He was so glad when he saw Ned come out of the crowd. Little black Billy goat ran up to Ned and put his moist nose in Ned's hand.

"Never mind, Billy goat," laughed Ned. "I will not scold you. I know it is fun to ride on the Merry-Go-Round."

Little black Billy goat jerked his head up and down, as though he was saying "Yes."

## Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo

By Mabel Betty Hill

Illustrated by the Author

### Chapter Seven

"Judy Jo!"

There, at her back door, was Mrs. Cap'n Appleby, hanging out tea-towels.

"Will you come in a minute?" she asked. "I'm making piccalilli. Could you do an errand for me? Is that your Aunt Katy's baby?"

"Yes'm," said Judy Jo to all three questions. She wheeled the cart up to the door, and tugged Taddy into the fragrant kitchen. Oh, didn't the piccalilli smell good!

"What a lovely baby! Such yellow curls!" exclaimed Mrs. Appleby. "Could I give him a cooky, Judy Jo? A plain, molasses one?"

"Yes'm," said Judy Jo. (Mrs. Appleby brought her one, too.)

### Tad's Joke

Tad grabbed his cooky. "Ba-ll!" he said.

"No, Tad, cooky!" Judy Jo took a big bite.

"Tooky!" shouted Tad. He took a big bite, too.

Mrs. Appleby and Judy Jo laughed. "He knew, all the time," said Judy Jo. "That was a joke."

"Of course it was!" laughed Mrs. Appleby. "Judy Jo, will you taste the piccalilli? Do you think it needs a bit more spice?" she asked anxiously.

"Um-m!" Judy Jo licked the spoon. "No'm, I don't think it needs anything!"

Mrs. Appleby brought a big, full jar. "Would you take this down to your Grandma?" she asked. "It's some I bottled off first. This is her jar—she gave me some ginger pear in it. My, 'twas good!"

"Yes'm," said Judy Jo. "Grandmother's at the Ladies' Aid, though."

### A Teeny-Wee Jar

"I know," sighed Mrs. Appleby, "I couldn't go, because of the piccalilli. The tomatoes had to be cooked right off. Here's a teeny-wee jar all for you, Judy Jo, to eat with your baked beans. I'll put it in your coat pocket—oh, it's full of nuts."

"Wouldn't you like them?" asked Judy Jo. "Then there'll be room for the piccalilli—and the letter's from Lucy." She laid the nuts on the table. "Thank you so much, Mrs. Appleby!"

Then she put Tad in the cart, and started off, the big jar of piccalilli in one hand. "Why not put it in the cart?" asked Mrs. Appleby.

Judy Jo laughed. "Tad likes to throw things!" she said.

Mrs. Appleby laughed, too. "Oh, I see!" she said. "Well, all babies are like that."

Judy Jo called goodbye, and on she went, down the road to Grandpa's.

My, the jar was heavy!

"Oh," she sighed, "babies are a care!"

(To be continued next Monday)

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

## *The Spinner*

A caterpillar gave a sigh:
"Oh dear! If I could only fly!
It isn't any fun at all
To poke along and slowly crawl.
I cannot even see the sky
That holds her rainbow colors high.
Oh, dear! If I could only fly!"

"I know a good way to begin,"
Called out the wind. "Just sit and spin."

The caterpillar climbed a clover
And sat a while to think this over.
How could her spinning help her flying?
(Sometimes the wind was very trying.)

But still some work might ease her trouble,
And so she bended almost double,
And oh! the silk she wove and spun!
It glistened silver in the sun.
She wrapped it round her just for fun
And went to sleep when she was through,
As every laborer must do.

But when she woke (of all strange things!)
She found that she was wearing wings,
And they were bright as any banner.
She waved them in the gayest manner.
They bore her upward through the sky....
She had become a butterfly.

ROWENA BENNETT

## Some News of Prizes

By Peter White

We hope all our prize-winners are enjoying their books as much as Jeanie Crawford, of Billings, Montana, who won "Oh, Susannah," by Ruth and Richard Holberg, in April; and Anne Major, of Plainfield, New Jersey, who won "At Midsummer Time, a Story of Sweden," by Emma L. Brock, last month.

"I enjoy 'Oh, Susannah,' very much," Jeanie wrote to tell us. "I have read it twice to myself and once to my little sister Phyllis. I wanted to write sooner, but my music kept me busy. All the neighbors' children have asked to borrow it. I am very grateful for The Children's Page."

"I like the book you sent me," wrote Anne. "When I got it, I was so glad I read it to my baby sister. She thinks it is very nice. My brother and my sister think it is nice too.

"I have almost read all the way through it. My mother has seen it and thinks it is so very, very nice. I am reading it to my mother. I think The Christian Science Monitor is very interesting. I like The Children's Page very much."

We are very glad you both like your books so much, Jeanie and Anne, and hope you will write for the contest again and win more story books.

Our "under eight" readers must have been too busy getting ready for vacations during June to write for the contest. We have so few papers of theirs to choose from, that we are awarding two prizes in the older group this time. Jean Rendy, nine, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, has won a book for a nice essay on "The Deserting Farm," by Henry Beston; and Randolph Major, nine, of Plainfield, New Jersey, has won one for a good paper on "Waterlilies for Mrs. Chipmunk," by Henry Beston. We see that the Chimney Farm Stories are still great favorites among our readers!

Jean's book is "The Separated Island," by Irma Friedrich, a fine story of a summer which Parnel and her brother Thomas spent at their grandparents' farm on an island just off Martha's Vineyard. Randolph's prize is "Flight of the Silver Bird," by Ruth and Latrobe Carroll, a story of Peter and Jane who traveled on a Clipper to the Far East.

Here is Jean's essay:

### Deserting Farm

I like to read stories about people who do not take care of things. They always get what they deserve. These people didn't take very good care of the farm.

One morning when the farmer woke up he saw a strange thing. There was his bed outdoors and the farm was nowhere in sight, but there were his clothes thrown over a chair, and his wife in her bed with her clothes on her chair, and their son, Bungo, in his bed.

When they all awoke the farmer told his wife it was her fault and she said it was his fault, and Bungo said that anyway it wasn't his fault.

So they got a car and drove around to see if they could find their farm. Every time they came to cross-roads the farmer wanted to go to the right and his wife wanted to go to the left, and Bungo wanted to go home.

"But we haven't got any home," his parents would say.

But they never found their farm, but drove past it twice without even knowing it, because the house was newly painted and the animals so contented. There it lay on a lovely spot it carefully chose.

I enjoy reading the Children's Page. Sometimes I reread it.

Here is Randolph's essay:

### Mrs. Chipmunk's Waterlilies

I like the story of "Waterlilies for Mrs. Chipmunk," by Henry Beston. Mr. Chipmunk must have looked funny paddling with one oar. It was funny calling his wife "Mrs. C."

Poor Mr. Chipmunk, if he had fallen in the water. I really wonder how he lost his second oar. I would not have thought of using a seat as a paddle. I think my supper would have been cold, if I had gone to sleep. It was good that the second oar caught among some rushes. He was very fat and plump from the way he looked in the picture. I do not see why he was cold because he had a fur coat.

In the first part of the story, Mr. Chipmunk was walking through a field when he noticed how beautiful the waterlilies looked below him in the lake.

"I will get a few for Mrs. C.," he thought to himself.

The waterlilies were hard to pick. He almost fell in the water more than once, when a stem suddenly gave way and, at last, one of the oars slipped out of the boat. He tried to reach for it but could not. He could not paddle after it with one oar. Somehow the other one fell in the water too, so he pulled his straw hat down over his eyes and went to sleep.

He was awakened by the boat bumping some sand. He rubbed his eyes and looked. He saw a little house and knocked. It was opened immediately by Mrs. Muskrat. The two muskrats found his oars. Mr. Chipmunk invited the muskrats to tea, and Mr. Chipmunk did not forget the waterlilies.

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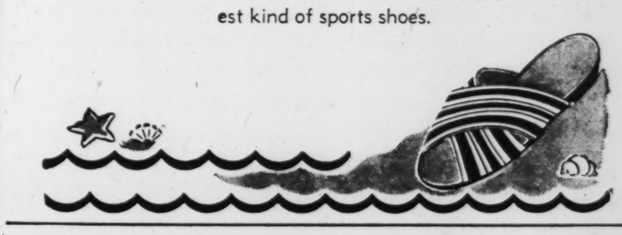
WRITE TO CAMP DIRECTORS FOR CATALOGS

Directors of the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor welcome requests for their catalogs. The advertisements of boys' and girls' summer camps appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Footprints on the Sands of Summer

With play sandals reduced to a happy minimum, we are assured of cool comfort this summer. In The Christian Science Monitor are the advertisements of many shoe shops and shoe departments of stores who have the latest, gayest, coolest kind of sports shoes.



**Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays**

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 200,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 124,030 |
| 1940 volume to date | 130,275,595 |
| 1939 volume to date | 112,970,005 |

## Stock Market Is Dull With Firming Trend

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Creeping recoveries came into the stock market today but many leaders continued to suffer from neglect.

Steels and selected issues in other groups were favored and, near the final hour, fractional plus signs were in the majority. The session was another of the slowest in 20 years, with transfers at the rate of approximately 225,000 shares.

Brokers advanced a number of explanations for persistence of speculative apathy. The principal ones were that potential purchasers inclined to await results at the national Democratic convention and further assurances England will be able to ward off the long-threatened Hitler blast. The home industrial picture, at the same time, remained as the best anti-selling argument.

Among stocks edging forward at intervals were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, General Motors, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Sperry, Celanese, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Kennecott, and N. Y. Shipbuilding.

A trifle above water in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore, Brewster Aero, Bell Aircraft, and Bath Iron Works.

**Foreign Bonds Lower**

Foreign dollar bonds, particularly Italian issues, were under pressure today but some sections of the domestic list headed higher.

Nearing the final hour Italian government 7s were off more than 4 points; Milan 6½s down more than 2 and Canada 4s about 3 lower.

Domestic loans gaining major fractions to more than a point included Continental Oil 2¾s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Alleghany stamped 5s, and Remington Rand 4¼s.

Trimmed a bit were Canadian Pacific perpetual 4s, Shell Union 2½s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, Erie 5s of '75, and Illinois Central 4¾s.

United States Governments settled into a narrow drift.

## Wheat Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Wheat prices dropped a cent today to the lowest levels since last Sept. 1, but then recovered about half of the loss.

Hedging sales, although not large considering the amount of new wheat arriving at terminals, accounted for most of the pressure on the market.

Wheat closed ¼-⅝ lower than Saturday, July 72¾, September 73½-⅜; corn ⅛-1⅛ higher, July 61⅞-62, September 58⅝-½; oats ¼ off to¼ up.

## Steel Rate Again Higher This Week

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The nation's steel mills will boost operating schedules to 86.8 per cent of capacity this week from 86.4 per cent in the previous week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

The advance will be the second in a row following the sharp Fourth-of-July curtailment.

A month ago output was at the rate of 87.7 per cent of capacity and a year ago 56.4 per cent.

## Duquesne Light Net $4.34 a Share

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Duquesne Light Co. reported a net income for the 12 months ended May 31 of $10,728,782 after taxes, appropriation for retirement reserve, interest, amortization and other charges.

This is equivalent to $4.34 each on 2,152,828 shares of common stock after dividend requirements on 275,000 shores of 5 per cent preferred stock. It compares with a revised net income of $9,505,202, or $3.77 a common share for the twelve months ended May 31, 1939.

The statement for the twelve months ended May 31 as follows:

| | 1940 | †1939 |
|---|---|---|
| Gross revenues | $33,592,683 | $30,313,409 |
| *Net op. revenues | 13,210,367 | 11,919,384 |
| (a) Net income | 10,728,782 | 9,905,202 |

*After deducting taxes rents, retirement reserve, leases, etc. (a) After interest, amortization and other income deductions. †Revised.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London—Stock market sentiment was favorably affected today by Prime Minister Churchill's "fighting" speech on British war hopes. While turnover was cut to a minimum all groups but oils, which dipped slightly, slanted ahead. In the foreign market Chinese and Japanese loans added 2 points on reports of efforts to settle the conflict between the two nations. British government bonds closed with gains of ⅛ point. Industrials, where changed, tended upward and domestic rails improved. Commodity stocks showed only minor variations.

Liverpool—Cotton futures rose 1 to 3 points today. Few contracts were offered due to lack of news on British import policy.

**National Bond & Share**

NEW YORK (AP)—National Bond & Share Corp., an investing company, reported the net asset value of the capital stock declined to $21.75 a share on June 30 from $25.33 at the end of march and $24.09 a year ago.

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70¼ | 50 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | Jul 9 |
| 52½ | 34⅞ | Acme Steel (3) | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | Jun28 |
| 9 | 4¼ | Adams Ex (.15e) | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 27½ | 16⅛ | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | Jul 11 |
| 19½ | 12½ | Addressog (.95e) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Jul 12 |
| 56⅜ | 36½ | Air Reduct (1a) | 14 | 40¼ | 40⅛ | 40¼ | +1¼ |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 7 | 4 | Alaska Jun (.60) | 9 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 1½ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 7 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 4¼ | Allegh pf xw | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 5¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 17¼ | 7 | Alleghany pr pf | 3 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | Jul 11 |
| 26½ | 15½ | Alleg-L Stl (1½e) | 6 | 22 | 22 | 22 | + ½ |
| 12¾ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (1½e) | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ¼ |
| 182 | 135½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 5 | 145 | 145 | 145 | |
| 14 | 8⅞ | Allied Kid (.80) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jun26 |
| 16¾ | 10 | Allied Mills(¾e) | 2 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11½ | — ¼ |
| 9⅜ | 4½ | Allied Stores | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | Jul 13 |
| 73⅞ | 55 | Allied Str pf (5) | 2 | 59 | 59 | 59 | Jul 8 |
| 41⅞ | 21¾ | Allis-Ch M (1½e) | 5 | 29 | 29 | 29 | — ½ |
| 16 | 11 | Alpha Cem (¾e) | 3 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | Jun28 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | Amal Leather | 4 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Jul 10 |
| 18 | 9½ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Jun28 |
| 58½ | 38½ | Amerada Cp (2) | 3 | 42½ | 41½ | 42¼ | Jul 12 |
| 21 | 12⅛ | Am Ag Ch (.60e) | 4 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | Jul 10 |
| 75 | 41¾ | Am Airlines | 7 | 58½ | 58¼ | 58½ | +1⅛ |
| 12¾ | 6 | Am Bank Note | 3 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | |
| 9⅜ | 5⅛ | Am Bosch | 3 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 45¾ | 28 | Am Br Sh (.70e) | 3 | 34 | 34 | 34 | Jul 12 |
| 116½ | 87 | Am Can (4) | 7 | 94¾ | 94 | 94¾ | + ⅜ |
| 176½ | 164 | Am Can pf (7) | 3 | 172¼ | 172¼ | 172¼ | Jul 12 |
| 33¼ | 18 | Am Car & Fdy | 2 | 24 | 24 | 24 | +1 |
| 51¾ | 34 | Am Car pt | 3 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | Jul 12 |
| 23½ | 13½ | Am Ch&C (.80e) | 2 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ¼ |
| 112½ | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | Jun17 |
| 140½ | 112 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 118¾ | 118⅜ | 118¾ | Jul 11 |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Coltype(¼e) | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Jun27 |
| 8¼ | 4⅛ | Am Com Alco | 3 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 15¼ | 8 | Am Crys S (¾e) | 6 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jul 5 |
| 2¼ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 6⅜ | 3½ | Am European | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jul 10 |
| 2⅜ | 1 | Am & For Pow | 6 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 424¼ | 9½ | A&FP $6pf(.60k) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Jul 13 |
| 28¼ | 10¾ | A&FP $7pf(.70k) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 7½ | 2¼ | Am & F P 2 pf | 5 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | Jul 9 |
| 50½ | 23 | Am Haw SS (1a) | 2 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | +1 |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Am Hide & Lea | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 38 | 23 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | Jul 10 |
| 66¼ | 45½ | Am Home (2.40) | 1 | 53½ | 52½ | 53½ | |
| 3⅞ | 1⅜ | Am Ice | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | — ¼ |
| 35 | 18 | Am Ice pt (½e) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | Jul 10 |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Am Internat'l | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 45 | 30 | Am In Ill (1.35e) | 4 | 30 | 30 | 30 | M'y24 |
| 5⅞ | 41½ | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | Jul 2 |
| 22¾ | 10 | Am Locomotive | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Jul 13 |
| 63 | 38 | Am Loco pf (1k) | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | +1 |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Am M & F (.80) | 5 | 12 | 11⅞ | 13 | + ⅝ |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Am M & Metal | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jul 12 |
| 25 | 12¾ | Am Metal (1e) | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Jul 12 |
| 121 | 90 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 1 | 90½ | 90½ | 90⅛ | Jul 11 |
| 5¼ | 2 | Am Power & Lt | 3 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | + ⅛ |
| 63¼ | 34⅜ | APL $6 pf(3⅜k) | 1 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | Jul 12 |
| 54 | 28¼ | AP&Lpf 2.81¼k | 1 | 43⅛ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | Jul 12 |
| 108⅝ | 49¾ | Am Rad & St S | 18 | 57⅜ | 55¾ | 57⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 9⅛ | Am Roll Mill | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 70 | 48¼ | Am RM pf(5½k) | 3 | 60½ | 60 | 60 | Jul 12 |
| 12¾ | 7 | Am Saf R (.80) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Jul 5 |
| 11⅜ | 5 | Am Seat (½g) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Jul 11 |
| 54 | 30¼ | Am Sm&R(1½e) | 5 | 35 | 34¼ | 34¼ | — ¾ |
| 147 | 122 | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 138 | 138 | 138 | Jul 9 |
| 70 | 51⅞ | Am Snuff (3a) | 2 | 54 | 54 | 54 | Jul 1 |
| 33⅜ | 19½ | Am Steel F (1½e) | 2 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| 14⅜ | 9¼ | Am Stores (1½e) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 17¼ | 11 | Am Stove (¾e) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | +1½ |
| 23⅜ | 12⅜ | Am Sugar Ref | 5 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | Jul 11 |
| 93 | 74⅞ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | Ju 11 |
| 18 | 11¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 3 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | Jul 10 |
| 175¼ | 145 | Am T & T (9) | 7 | 160 | 159½ | 159½ | — ½ |
| 89½ | 69 | Am Tobacco (5) | 3 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ | + ½ |
| 91¾ | 70 | Am Tob B (5) | 4 | 77¾ | 77½ | 77¾ | + ¼ |
| 151 | 136 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 142⅜ | 142⅜ | 142⅜ | Jul 9 |
| 5¾ | 2⅜ | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ¼ |
| 12⅜ | 5¼ | Am Water Wks | 2 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 101½ | 83⅛ | Am W W pf (6) | 1 | 39½ | 89½ | 89½ | Jul 10 |
| 12 | 6 | Am Woolen | 1 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ¼ |
| 52½ | 25½ | Am Wool pf (3k) | 2 | 37¼ | 37 | 37 | |
| 8⅛ | 4¼ | Am Zinc L & S | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 45½ | 35 | Am Z p pf (2½k) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | Jun12 |
| 32 | 18 | Anaconda (¾e) | 20 | 19⅜ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 41¼ | 20 | Anacon WC(¼e) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | Jul 12 |
| 22⅜ | 12½ | Anchor H (.15e) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | Jun28 |
| 15¾ | 8 | Andes Cop (½e) | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Jul 11 |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | A P W Paper | 3 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Jun19 |
| 35½ | 23 | Arch-D-M (.70e) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Jul 3 |
| 110⅛ | 97½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| ⅝ | 4 | Armour Ill | 7 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 64¼ | 35 | Armour Ill p pf | 3 | 42 | 41½ | 41½ | Jul 9 |
| 68 | 58½ | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Apr20 |
| 43¾ | 22⅜ | Arm Cork (½e) | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ¼ |
| 11 | 6⅛ | Arnold C (½e) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ¼ |
| 9½ | 3⅜ | Artloom Corp | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 4⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 80 | 68½ | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 1 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | Jul 6 |
| 85 | 49½ | As DG2pf(11½k) | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | Jul 8 |
| 45 | 29½ | Associates In (2) | 1 | 31⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | Jul 1 |
| 25¼ | 13 | Atch T & S F | 5 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 57½ | 39½ | AT&SF pt (5e) | 3 | 48 | 47¾ | 48 | Jul 11 |
| 23½ | 9⅝ | Atl Coast Line | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Jul 13 |
| 22⅜ | 8⅛ | Atl G&W Indies | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jun27 |
| 22½ | 9¼ | Atl G&W In pf | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | Jul 2 |
| 27⅛ | 18¼ | Atl Refining (1) | 2 | 21 | 20¾ | 21 | — ⅛ |
| 110 | 102 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 2 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Jul 11 |
| 9⅞ | 7 | Atlas Corp (¾e) | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 51 | 43¼ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 2 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | + ½ |
| 80½ | 57 | Atlas Pow(1½e) | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Jul 13 |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Atlas Tack | 2 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | Jul 10 |
| 5½ | 1⅞ | Austin Nichols | 3 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Jul 9 |
| 8⅜ | 4⅛ | Aviation Corp | 15 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 19⅞ | 12⅜ | Bald Loco ct | 4 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 6⅜ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 7 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 8 | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 14⅞ | 7½ | Bangor & Ar | 2 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Jul 12 |
| 16⅜ | 9½ | Barber As (½e) | 1 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | Jul 10 |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Barker Bros | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jul 10 |
| 13⅜ | 7⅛ | Barnsdall (.30e) | 3 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 36¾ | 20¼ | Bayuk Cig (½e) | 3 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ | Jul 12 |
| 35¾ | 18½ | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | Jul 10 |
| 112½ | 105 | Beat pf ww (5) | 4 | 105¾ | 105 | 105 | Jun 5 |
| 105 | 102 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jun17 |
| 127 | 102 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | Jul 11 |
| ⅞ | 7¼ | Beld-Hem(.40e) | 2 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | Jul 12 |
| 67½ | 66 | BelgNRpf(3.27g) | 1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | Jun 5 |
| 36⅜ | 24½ | Bendix Av (1e) | 5 | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 17¼ | Ben Ind (.90e) | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| 56¾ | 49⅛ | Ben Ind Lpf(2½) | 3 | 51 | 51 | 51 | + ½ |
| 31 | 22½ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | Jul 13 |
| 89¾ | 63½ | Beth Steel (2¼e) | 12 | 76 | 75¼ | 75¼ | — ¼ |
| 125½ | 109½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 3 | 121 | 121 | 121 | +1 |
| 34½ | 14 | Bigelow-S (1e) | 4 | 18 | 18 | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 22½ | 25 | Black & Dk(1) | 4 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ½ |
| 11⅝ | 5¾ | Blaw-Knox | 4 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 13½ | Bliss & L (½e) | | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Jun20 |
| 28⅜ | 12⅞ | Boeing Airplane | 19 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | — ¼ |
| 29⅝ | 19¾ | Bohn A&B (½e) | 1 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 29¼ | 19 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 2 | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23½ | + ⅞ |
| 24¼ | 17 | Borden Co (.60e) | 3 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18¾ | |
| 25⅞ | 12⅞ | Borg-War (½e) | 12 | 15⅞ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1 | Boston & Maine | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Jul 12 |
| 37¼ | 26 | Bower Roll B(3) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | Jul 13 |
| 7 | 4⅝ | Brew Corp (.60) | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| 13¾ | 8 | Bridgeport Br | 2 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 13¼ | Briggs Mfg (1e) | 11 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| 39⅝ | 27 | Briggs & Str (3) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jun22 |
| 53¾ | 38 | Bristol M (2.40) | 2 | 42⅜ | 42¼ | 42¼ | Jul 13 |
| 3¾ | 1½ | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 24⅛ | 13½ | Bkly-Man Tr | 6 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | — ¼ |
| 110½ | 49 | Bklyn-Man Tr pf | 2 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | Jul 10 |
| 25½ | 13¼ | Bklyn U G (¾e) | 1 | 18 | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| 37½ | 27 | Brown Sh (1e) | 1 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | M'y24 |
| 29½ | 14¾ | Bruns-Bal (¾e) | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | Jul 12 |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | Bucyrus-E (¼e) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Jul 13 |
| 6¼ | 3 | Budd Mfg | 11 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | + ¼ |
| 6¼ | 3⅛ | Budd Wh (.20e) | 1 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 33¼ | 20 | Bullard Co (¾e) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ¼ |
| 33 | 17⅝ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 1 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ | Jul 12 |
| 21⅜ | 12¼ | Burling Mill (1) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | + ½ |
| 12½ | 7½ | Burr Ad M(.20e) | 5 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | + ¼ |
| 5¼ | 2 | Bush Terminal | 11 | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Jul 11 |
| 7⅜ | 4½ | Butler Br (.15e) | 2 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | Jul 12 |
| 23¼ | 17½ | But Bros pf (1½) | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Jul 9 |
| 4⅛ | 2¼ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Jul 13 |
| 13¾ | 6⅛ | Byers (AM)Co | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Jul 10 |
| 15½ | 9 | Byron Jack (1) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Jul 12 |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 16⅞ | 14 | Calif Pack (1) | 1 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 52½ | 51 | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Apr22 |
| 17⅜ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 8⅛ | 4⅝ | Cal & Hecla(¾e) | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 19½ | 11 | Camp Wy (.65e) | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 23¼ | 11¾ | Can Dry | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | + ¼ |
| 6⅜ | 2⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 11 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | |
| 40½ | 29½ | Cannon M (1e) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Jul 12 |
| 6 | 3½ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Jun18 |
| 32¾ | 22⅛ | Carpent (1¾e) | 3 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | + ¾ |
| 3½ | 2 | Car&Gen (.075e) | 4 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | Jul 12 |
| 75 | 39¼ | Case (JI) Co | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47⅛ | Jul 11 |
| 56⅜ | 42½ | Caterpill Tr (2) | 4 | 46⅛ | 45¾ | 46⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 20 | Celanese (1a) | 26 | 28½ | 27¾ | 28½ | +1⅛ |
| 12½ | 5 | Celotex Corp | 5 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | — ¼ |
| 26¼ | 17⅝ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Jul 11 |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Jul 13 |
| 5⅞ | 2½ | Cent RR NJ | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jul 12 |
| 11¾ | 4 | Cent Vioietta S | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jul 13 |
| 6 | 3 | Century Ri. M | | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Jun28 |
| 41½ | 22½ | Cerro de Pas(3e) | *8 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ⅛ |
| 8⅜ | 3½ | Cert-teed Prod | 8 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 21½ | 15 | Chain Belt (¾e) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Jul 12 |
| 30⅜ | 17½ | Cham P&F(1.40e) | 3 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | Jul 1 |
| 29½ | 10⅞ | Checker Cab | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | +1 |
| 42⅜ | 30½ | Ches&Ohio(2½) | 3 | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | + ¼ |
| 97½ | 84¼ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Jul 11 |
| 4⅞ | 3¼ | Ches Corp | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Jul 11 |
| 2½ | ⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Jun24 |
| 3⅛ | ⅛ | Chi & N West | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Jul 13 |
| 1⅛ | ¼ | Chi & N West pf | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Jul 10 |
| 2½ | ¾ | Chi Great W pf | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 12⅛ | 6½ | Chi Mail Order | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Jul 10 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi M St P&P | 25 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| ¾ | ⅛ | Chi M S P&P pf | 12 | ⅜ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 14¾ | 8⅛ | Chi Pneu Tool | 3 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| 35⅞ | 23¼ | Chi P T cv pf(3) | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | Jul 11 |
| 50 | 41 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | Jul 3 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 4 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jul 12 |
| ⅝ | ¼ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Jul 13 |
| ¾ | ⅜ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Jul 2 |
| 11½ | ⅞ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Jun28 |
| 16⅛ | 9 | Chickasha Cot | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | Jul 11 |
| 6⅜ | 2½ | Childs Co | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Jul 13 |
| 91⅝ | 53½ | Chrysler (2½e) | 5 | 63¾ | 63½ | 63¾ | + ¾ |
| 14¼ | 10 | City I & F (.60e) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Jul 12 |
| 4⅛ | 2 | City Stores | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jul 11 |
| 40¼ | 24 | Clark Eq (1¼e) | 2 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | Jul 10 |
| 43¾ | 26 | Clev Gr B (.80e) | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jul 12 |
| 41½ | 25½ | Climax L (1.20) | 4 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | + ¼ |
| 45½ | 25½ | Cluett P (1e) | 3 | 34 | 34 | 34 | + ¾ |
| 131 | 99½ | Coca-Cola(1½e) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 63 | 56 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 2 | 58 | 58 | 58 | Jul 6 |
| 20 | 10½ | Colgate P (½) | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | + ¼ |
| 99¾ | 94 | Colg-P pf(4¼) | 1 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | Jul 13 |
| 35½ | 16½ | Collins&A(2¼e) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Jul 13 |
| 24 | 12½ | Col Fuel & Iron | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Jul 11 |
| 26⅜ | 16 | Col Br A (.90e) | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 16 | Col Br B (.90e) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 7½ | 4¼ | Col G&E (.20e) | 9 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| 93½ | 67½ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 2 | 84½ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | —1⅞ |
| 8½ | 3½ | Colum Pict | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 14¾ | Colur. P pf(2¾) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | Ju' 10 |
| 98¾ | 71 | Col Carb (2e) | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | Jul 3 |
| 48 | 27⅜ | Comi Credit (3) | 5 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| 108⅛ | 95 | Comi Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | Jul 10 |
| 56 | 32 | Comi Inv Tr (4) | 2 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | |
| 113 | 97 | Com Tev pf(4¾) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Jul 10 |
| 16⅝ | 8 | Comi Solvents | 22 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 1¾ | ¾ | Com'th & South | 27 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | + ⅛ |
| 43¼ | 42 | Com & Sou pf(3) | 2 | 62⅝ | 62½ | 62½ | Jul 13 |
| 33 | 25⅞ | Com Edis (1.80) | 67 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30½ | + ¼ |
| 6¼ | 2½ | Conde Nast | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | Jul 12 |
| 24⅜ | 14 | Congoleum (1) | 5 | 16 | 16 | 16 | + ¼ |
| 13¼ | 8 | Congress Cigar | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Jul 11 |
| 12½ | 10 | Congress Cig ct | 1 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | Jul 12 |
| 31½ | 17⅝ | Consol Aircraft | 6 | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 7⅜ | Consol Cig (¾e) | 4 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 4⅝ | Cons Cop (.15e) | 3 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 32⅞ | 23 | Cons Edison (2) | 9 | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 9⅞ | Cons Ed pf (5) | 2 | 106⅞ | 106¾ | 106¾ | Jul 13 |
| 11⅛ | 5⅛ | Con Film Ind | 6 | ¾ | ⅝ | ¾ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 5¼ | Cons F pf (½k) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Jul 12 |
| 4½ | 2¼ | Cons Laundries | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | Jul 12 |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | Conso. Oil (.80) | 12 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| 2¼ | 1 | Con RR Cuba pf | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Jun27 |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | Consol'n Coal | 4 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jul 12 |
| 18½ | 8¾ | Consol'n Coal pf | 4 | 13 | 12¼ | 12¼ | Jul 12 |
| 104 | 93¼ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 3 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Jul 12 |
| 19½ | 9⅞ | Container (¾e) | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | Jul 13 |
| 15⅜ | 7⅛ | Cont Bak (A) | 2 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | ¾ | Cont Bak (B) | 9 | 1⅜ | ¾ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 70 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 77 | 77 | 77 | Jul 11 |
| 49¼ | 33 | Cont Can (1½e) | 9 | 39½ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | |
| 116½ | 106½ | Cont C pf (4½) | 1 | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | Jul 11 |
| 9¼ | 4⅝ | Cont Dia F (¾e) | 2 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | Jul 11 |
| 40⅞ | 27⅞ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 5 | 34 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Cont Motors | 9 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 16⅛ | Cont O Del (½e) | 8 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| 33 | 18½ | Cont Steel (½e) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Jul 9 |
| 25¼ | 15½ | Cop'weld (.40e) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 70 | 47 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 3 | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | Jul 10 |
| 65⅛ | 44½ | Corn Prods (3) | 6 | 48⅛ | 48½ | 48½ | + ¼ |
| 179 | 165 | Corn Prod pf (7) | 3 | 173 | 173 | 173 | +2 |
| 7½ | 4 | Coty Inc (¼e) | 13 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | Jul 13 |
| 1½ | ¾ | Coty Internat'l | 4 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Jul 12 |
| 24¼ | 13 | Crane Co | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ¼ |
| 32¾ | 23 | Cream of Wh (2) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ¼ |
| 7¾ | 3⅝ | Crosley Corp | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | 4

Commerce and Finance

# Export Business, Defense Program Help Boost Steel Activity

Business and Industry

## Crop Outlook For Europe Unfavorable

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 15—Reports of a European wheat crop about 10 per cent below average today brought renewed discussion of America's possible future role as a "Joseph" feeding famine-sufferers of other nations.

"Present indications point toward the smallest wheat harvest in Europe in the past decade," said a report of the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in the Department of Agriculture.

Heretofore the Department of Agriculture has hesitated to make any estimate as to the seriousness of Europe's food plight, though President Roosevelt and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, have both pointed to the adequacy of American supplies should fears of famine abroad be realized. Certain changes in American foreign policy would probably have to precede any large-scale European feeding plan.

**10 P. C. Below Average**

The Department of Agriculture report, based on a few official and a larger number of unofficial estimates from Europe, places the European wheat crop at approximately 1,360,000,000 bushels, compared with a 1939 crop of some 1,700,000,000 bushels and an average harvest of around 1,500,000,000.

"A drop of this size," said the department, "would represent a decline from last year's big harvest of around 25 per cent, and it would be about 10 per cent below an average crop. Favorable weather and harvesting conditions during the next few weeks could raise this total somewhat, and contrarily, unfavorable harvesting conditions could make for still further reduction in the present estimate.

Among the factors combining to reduce European wheat crop prospects this year, the department points to:

(1) A reduced acreage for harvest in a number of countries due partly to smaller acreages seeded and partly to the severe winter, which resulted in above-normal winter-kill; (2) the unusually late spring, which prevented larger seedings of spring wheat; (3) unfavorable growing conditions during much of the season and especially flood damage in parts of the Danube Basin; (4) military operations, notably in western Europe, which resulted in considerable damage to many fields; and (5) sudden and extended mobilization of manpower, particularly in many smaller countries where it was not possible to give special consideration to farm needs.

**Germany's Crop Outlook**

"Compared with last year and the average of recent years, the sharpest declines in the wheat crop this season," the department says, "are expected in The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Sweden. Moderate to marked declines from last year's big harvests are expected in the Danube Basin and Greater Germany, though the outturn there may not be much below average if harvesting can be completed satisfactorily.

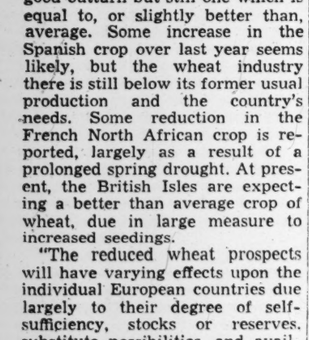
"Italy appears to be harvesting a crop somewhat below last year's good outturn but still one which is equal to, or slightly better than, average. Some increase in the Spanish crop over last year seems likely, but the wheat industry there is still below its former usual production and the country's needs. Some reduction in the French North African crop is reported, largely as a result of a prolonged spring drought. At present, the British Isles are expecting a better than average crop of wheat, due in large measure to increased seedings.

"The reduced wheat prospects will have varying effects upon the individual European countries due largely to their degree of self-sufficiency, stocks or reserves, substitute possibilities, and availability of imports.

"Germany appears to have a considerable quantity, and some other countries, including Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, have certain amounts on hand. It is perhaps also significant to note that in central, northern, and eastern Europe, rye is an important bread grain and in many parts of the Danube Basin corn is widely used."

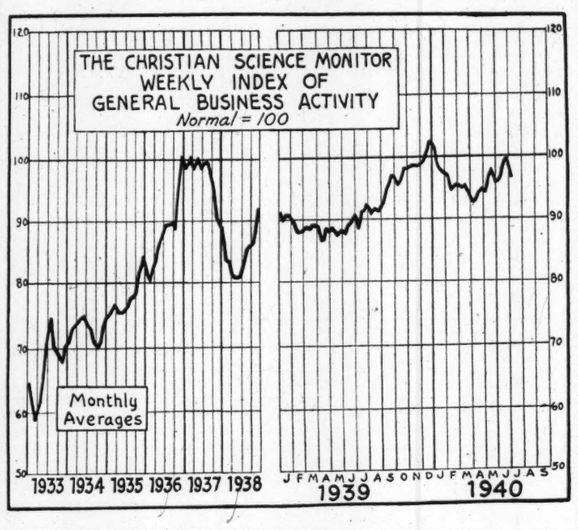
**Mengel Co. Billings Rise**

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The Mengel Company, wood products firm, reported billings for the first six months of 1940 totalled $4,806,000 an increase of $788,000 over the same period in 1939. The company blaming war conditions in Europe said June billings while 6 per cent above those for June, 1939, were far below the percentage increase for the six months period this year. June billings totalled $744,000.



## Monitor Index of Business Activity Shows a Decrease


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1939
1940

Due to the July 4 holiday period The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity decreased from 99.4 for the week ended June 29 to 96.4 (prel.) for the week ended July 6. The index stood at 88.5 for the week ended July 8, 1939.

There was a considerable decline in electric power production and miscellaneous carloadings. Bank debits outside New York City showed an increase due to the fact that figures included in the July 6 index were for the week ended July 3, thus not affected by the July 4 holiday.

Bank debits showed an increase due, probably to increased buying previous to the holiday and prevented the index from showing a lower level.

Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.5 per cent during the week ended July 6 due to a sharp rise in market prices of farm products and foods.

During the past week retail sales increased 3 to 8 per cent above last year. Factory activity moved at a never increasing tempo and steel mill operations moved into higher territory. Residential building continued to gain ground.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

| | July 6* 1940 | June 29 1940 | July 8 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Combined index | 96.4 | 99.4 | 88.5 |
| Bk debits outside NYC | 98.1 | 97.8 | 86.8 |
| Elec Pwr Production | 98.0 | 103.4 | 93.8 |
| Misc carloadings | 91.8 | 94.2 | 79.7 |

* Preliminary

## Steel Output Up 13 Points To 88 Per Cent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND—Steel production advanced 13 points last week to 88 per cent of mill capacity, a rebound from the July 4 holiday, according to the magazine Steel.

"This," says the report, "is approximately the same as the late-June level, but additional increases are in prospect for some districts in coming weeks and the peak for the current movement apparently has yet to be reached. A year ago steelmaking was up 7½ points to 50½ per cent.

"Seasonal influences which normally have a restricting effect on steel buying are being more than offset by several other factors, most prominent of which are export business and various aspects of the defense program. Stimulus provided by the latter is not so much the direct steel orders for armament manufacture as in preparations for production of defense equipment and in anticipatory buying to avoid more extensive delays in deliveries.

**Considerable Building**

"A fairly large amount of building construction is inspired by preparedness measures. Examples of pending work of this type are 4,000 tons of shapes required for aircraft plant expansion in California and 6,000 tons for government air field hangars in Massachusetts. In most cases, however, industrial plant extensions are moderate.

"Railroads are more active in steel and equipment markets, and sizable purchasing programs are under consideration.

"Despite active mill schedules backlogs of some products are growing. Heavy unfilled tonnage of bar producers precludes shipment within 30 days on most grades, with deliveries of certain alloy items deferred several months. Contributing to this situation, in addition to active miscellaneous demand, are sizable needs of government shops, aircraft manufacturers and machine tool builders. The last named still are unable to make headway against backlogs, despite the fact foreign buying has dwindled. The aircraft industry has accounted for more than one-third of recent business of numerous tool interests.

"Declining trend in automobile assemblies in preperation for model changes is without major effect on total steel shipments. Auto output last week increased about 10,000 units to 62,176, following holiday shutdowns. Reflecting the fact suspensions for model changes are somewhat earlier than usual, last week's production was only 500 units larger than a year ago after maintaining a substantial margin over 1939 in earlier weeks.

"Shipbuilding continues to furnish a large steel outlet, orders reported recently including 30,000 to 35,000 tons of plates for five cruisers. Shipbuilding under construction on July 1 amounted to 291 vessels, aggregating 1,566,660 gross tons, against 122 vessels totaling 630,340 tons a year ago.

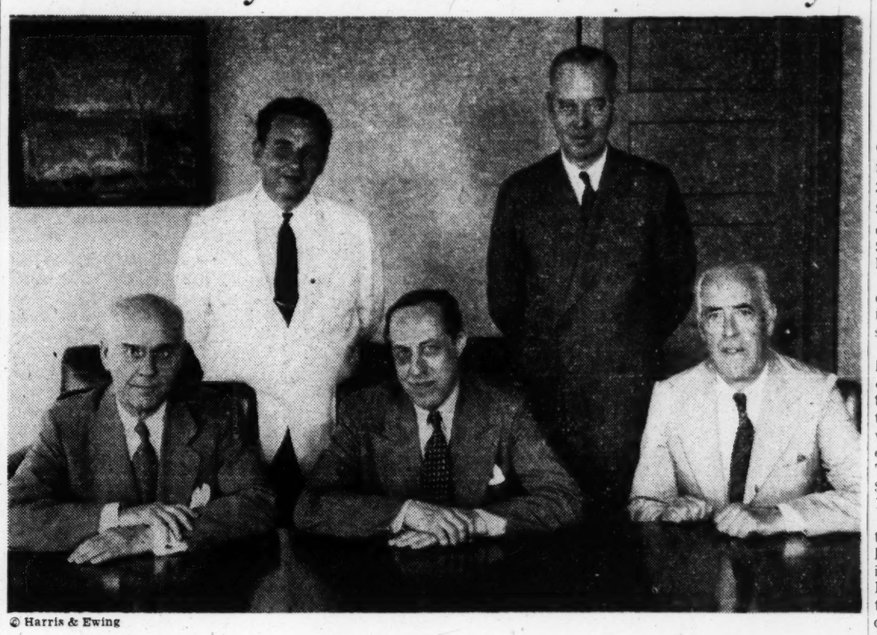
"Tin plate output holds at 78 per cent. Mills have fairly heavy stocks. specifications are increasing and canners are looking to the biggest packing season in years. There is little concern over tin supplies from the Far East."

**Scrap Market Quiet**

Scrap markets continue to show an easy tone in most districts, mill purchases being light following previous active coverage. While price changes generally are downward, leading steelworks grades are unchanged in principal districts and the price composite holds at $18.83.

Finished steel prices are steadied by active demand, but with no intimations of a general upturn soon. Concrete reinforcing bars have been advanced $5 a ton restoring them to levels prevailing earlier this year before severe price cutting disrupted the market

## *Federal Body Which Guards Securities Buyer*



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**A new photograph of the Securities and Exchange Commission as now constituted. Left to right, seated: Edward C. Eicher, Jerome Frank, Chairman; Robert E. Healy. Standing: Leon Henderson, left, and Sumner Pike, latest appointee to the commission.**

## A.T.&T. Earns $2.40 a Share Last Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported net income for the June 30 quarter of $44,933,952, equal to $2.40 a share on A. T. & T. stock, compared with $40,370,919, or $2.16 a share, in the June quarter last year.

The figures did not include the company's proportionate interest in undivided profits or deficits of subsidiary companies.

The consolidated report of the Bell System (American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and principal telephone subsidiaries) for the three months ended May 31 revealed net income of $52,444,985, equal to $2.81 a share on A. T. & T. stock, against $47,115,557, or $2.52 a share, in the comparable 1939 period.

(The May 31 figures included the proportionate interest of the Bell System, the parent company, in earnings or deficits of Western Electric Co. and all other controlled companies not consolidated.)

The Bell system had a net gain of about 449,000 telephones during the first six months of this year as compared with a gain of 370,000 during the first six months of 1939. During the second quarter of this year the gain was about 189,000 as compared with 155,000 for the corresponding period last year.

The average number of Bell System telephones in service during the first six months of 1940 was 5.1 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1939.

The number of toll and long distance conversations for the first six months of 1940 was about 6.5 per cent greater than for the corresponding period last year.

## The Week in Wall Street

New York

**By Harold Fleming**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Last week's stock market touched a new low in activity. It saw the smallest five-hour trading day since Sept. 30, 1918, when volume fell to 230,000 shares on Monday. The bar charts on daily fluctuations got down to pin-point sidewise movements. There was a tremendous surge of inactivity.

There seems to be something holding the stock market back, for it fails currently to respond to really bullish news. Week before last it took the Willkie nomination, best political news in years with a one hour price shrug, and last week it was almost wholly apathetic to the favorable news that Congress will toss out the Vinson Act limiting plane and shipbuilding profits to a nominal 8 per cent, and will substitute an over-all excess profits or war profits tax. Some of the airplane stocks went up a few points, but otherwise the market paid no attention, though for weeks the criticism of these profit limits has been severe.

Likewise, of course, the market is ignoring a good deal of other good news. The Federal Reserve Board index of production is now reported to have reached 115 in June, and is probably now several points above there. Steel operations are twice what they were a year ago, but the stock market is below the levels of July, 1939 Something is worrying the Street.

It is, of course, natural that the market should stand fairly still waiting an answer to two major questions—what is to become of Britain, and will President Roosevelt be renominated. And probably a sufficient sidewise movement is now being made so that when the market does actually break out from current ranges, it will probably go quite a way, either up or down. This again, like the sidewise movement of last winter, is either accumulation or distribution on a large scale.

**The Bullish Argument**

A fairly broad review is, therefore, called for of the general outlook as it would affect the market, marshalling the bullish and bearish arguments.

The first bullish argument is still the defense program, which is still expected to step this country's business activity up to unprecedented levels within the next year. And the second is the change in the political outlook, with a swing toward the right gaining ground, so that many people here say that within a month or so Mr Willkie could actually beat Mr Roosevelt.

The bearish arguments are more numerous, less tangible, and more imaginative. The bears start off by admitting that the defense program is slated to be a whopper that the New Deal may be as good as through, and that business has already picked up substantially.

But then they point out two things. First, they say the defense program is not up to schedule They say that the improvement in business, particularly in the steel and capital goods business, is so far not due to the defense program, but to private efforts to get orders in ahead of that program. Already these orders have begun slightly to taper off If anything should happen to the outlook for the defense program, orders would fall away very sharply, because business has been accumulating inventories in anticipation of the program, so that as the weeks have rolled by, the outlook for good business in the next six months or so has become increasingly dependent on the armament program and if that lags or doesn't materialize, then business will be worse off than it was before.

**Foreign Outlook Dubious**

Furthermore, the foreign outlook contains some really ominous uncertainties. The hope of a German-British deal is falling away and it now looks as though the recent rise in the London market might be nothing more than a "technical rally" or comeback after the distribution of the recent £100,000,000 war loan. Fear is that time is on the German side, that Russia will not cause trouble, that we have been relying too much on the British Navy, that our defense program will never be ready on time, and that we may be facing serious international trouble. It isn't pleasant to contemplate and it isn't likely, but it's possible, and a lot of people here are thinking about it, and speculators have to take the worst as well as the best of the possibilities into account.

Getting down to a lower ceiling of observation, it now appears likely that we will be paying for the defense program even before we get it. Street calculations indicate that whether an excess profits tax or a war profits tax is finally hit on by Congress, the bigger and older companies will be lightly hit and the smaller and more aggressive companies will be the worse hit. A rough thumb-hand way of estimating against an excess profits tax is to compare present market price with per share book value.

**The Excess Profits Tax**

If the book value is much higher it means that the excess profits tax would not hurt the stock very much, because the tax would be based on "invested capital" and so a good deal could be earned before the steep graduations would be reached. In estimating against a war-profits tax the market price is compared with recent years earnings; if these earnings were small and the market price anticipates considerable expansion then the price is too high, because any earnings substantially in excess of recent years will be hit hard. Calculations on both these bases explain, on the one hand, the recent strength of the rails and the utilities, and on the other hand, the recent weakness of the airplanes.

There was an unexpected spurt in retail automobile sales in June, which ate considerably into dealers' stocks and will hasten the program on the 1941 models. A really extraordinary bulge in building is under way, particularly in industrial construction. Despite the statements of Ralph Budd, there is considerable pressure soon to be brought on the railroads to accelerate their equipment-buying program, because they seem equipped now to take care of only a 900,000-car peak in October, and the equipment-makers' facilities have shrunk in recent years for lack of orders and a lamentably small percentage of present rolling stock is up to date.

**Defense Program Factor**

But all of these facts are bullish only if the defense program holds up. If it doesn't, the public won't buy cars on the idea that in a year or so there won't be any new cars to buy, American industry won't expand plant for a defense program that isn't going to materialize into anything, and the railroads won't buy new equipment for a business boom or possible mobilization that isn't going to come off.

In the commodity field the evidence accumulates further how out of balance the American economy is on the side of over-supply of facilities for producing staples—a situation in striking contrast to that of 1916, when we were fairly well fixed to make munitions, but had a bottleneck in such staples as wheat and copper. Official predictions now put the wheat crop at about 725,000,000 bushels, which is 75,000,000 bushels over our domestic requirements and no foreign markets in sight. And the Copper Institute figures showed another 20,000-ton increase in refined copper inventories, and the price has fallen through the 11-cent level

The Treasury offering of $600,000,000 of 1956-1954 2¼'s was a bit of a surprise because financing through affiliates had been expected, according to the President's January statement that the 1940-1941 deficit would be "reduced" by $700,000,000 of "recoveries" from Treasury affiliates, which was really a round-about way of avoiding the then $45,000,000,000 national debt limit However, the new offering dented Government prices only for a few hours.

**Capital Market Revived**

Investment bankers are much pleased by the recent deal between the SEC, the Investment Bankers Association, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc Even though the SEC held out for discretion on when it would and when it wouldn't shorten the 20-day waiting period, the deal nevertheless represents the first breach in the official Washington opposition to any revision of the Securities Act in 1933, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and many more revisions are expected in the next 12 months.

Meanwhile, the capital market has revived. The $60,000,000 of Texas 3's were fairly successful and the Scoville $10,000,000 issue went promptly to a 1¼ point premium. A number of new offerings are expected to come out now, and despite wars and rumors of wars the new issue market is now expected to go into one of its periodic spurts.

On a technical or chart-reading basis the stock market doesn't look so good. The industrials didn't "confirm" the rails, a few weeks ago, and the recovery in the industrials failed to exceed the normal limits of a purely "technical" recovery from the May-June decline. Chart readers here are holding their breath and hoping for the best. Some sell.

## Service Sees Gains For Advertising, Printing, Publishing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — Advertising, printing and publishing industries should show moderate improvement during the coming months, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

"Advertising expenditures generally follow trade conditions fairly closely, expanding as business activity rises and decreasing as the pace of business eases," continues the analysis. "This pattern may not be followed exactly during the months immediately ahead because advertising executives may hesitate to set up their full advertising budgets during the present period of uncertainties.

"However, most indications point to an increase in industrial and general business activity, which suggests that larger amounts of money will become available for advertising and will be expended, even if cautiously. This may not prove true in the case of some of the heavy industrial companies which are likely to be more or less preoccupied with military business.

"Hence, industrial trade magazines may suffer to some extent. On the whole, however, most media apparently can count on larger volumes during the remainder of the year.

"Thus far, 1940 has brought only moderate gains in most divisions of advertising. General advertising in the first four months of the year was about 3 per cent above that of the corresponding 1939 interval. The greatest progress has been shown by radio, which has registered a gain of 14.8 per cent over the year-earlier level.

"Outdoor advertising was 3.0 per cent higher, magazines registered a 2.5 per cent rise, and newspaper advertising activity rose 2.2 per cent. The probabilities are that not only will these gains be held, but that they will be extended during the period ahead," the analysis concludes.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — Retail advertising linage in newspapers shows a continuing tendency to exceed last year's totals, according to information released by Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper.

Basing its figures on statistics covering all daily newspapers in 80 major markets, Advertising Age reports total retail linage for the week ended June 29 of 17,467,853 lines, an increase of 100,000 lines, or six tenths of 1 per cent, over the 17,367,887 lines carried during the corresponding week of 1939. This makes the fourth consecutive week in which increases over last year have been registered.

For the 26-week period since the beginning of the year, retail newspaper advertising in the 80 measured cities is 1.6 per cent ahead of last year. This year's current total is 494,639,470 lines. an increase of more than 7,500,000 lines over the 1939 total of 487,070,282 lines.

**Manhattan Shirt Co. Net**

NEW YORK—The report of The Manhattan Shirt Co., New York, for the six months ended May 31, 1940, shows a net profit of $180,115, after all charges, equivalent to 84 cents per share on 214,180 shares of common stock This compares with a net profit of $161,148 for the first half of 1939, equal to 74 cents per share on 218,133 common shares. In the fiscal year ended November 30, 1939, the company earned $2.04 per common share.

## Congress May Give Investment Trust Control to the SEC

WASHINGTON (AP) — The rules committee opened the way for House action on a bill sponsored by Representative Cole (D), of Maryland, to place investment trust companies under control of the Securities Commission.

House leaders may arrange consideration of the measure soon after the end of next week's recess for the Democratic National Convention.

The bill provides for the SEC registration of investment companies, and the SEC may require of them the same information required for registering securities under the Securities Act of 1933, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Commission officials, who collaborated with investment trust officials in preparing the legislation, said such companies were not included in previous enactments because there had been, until recently, insufficient information about them.

Representative Cole told the rules committee that $3,000,000,000 of a total investment of $7,000,000,000 had been wholly lost to small investors in such firms since 1925.

One section of the measure would prevent formation of an investment trust firm unless it had at least $100,000 through private subscription prior to any public offering. The commission said this provision was designed to "put a brake on the irresponsible formation" of such firms.

## U. S. Stocking Up Of Rubber Speeded

NEW YORK (AP)—A large movement of crude rubber to the United States to build up stocks for wartime was reported by the Rubber Manufacturers Association.

Rubber afloat bound for U. S. ports at the end of June was placed at 119,138 long tons compared with 109,364 at the end of May and 51,274 at the end of June, 1939.

June imports, the association said, totaled 53,889 against 51,431 in May and 34,363 in June last year.

Stocks on hand increased to 168,235 long tons from 161,446 at the end of May but were 3 per cent under the June, 1939, figure of 173,439.

Consumption by domestic manufacturers was estimated at 46,506 long tons compared with 51,619 in May and 48,438 in June, 1939.

## Chief Water Works Units Income Rises During 1939

NEW YORK—During the year 1939 the net income available for fixed charges reported by 55 leading water works operating companies in the United States totaled $26,433,748, an increase of 4.06 per cent over the net of $25,401,297 reported in 1938 and approximately the same as that of 1937, according to the tenth annual edition of "Water Works Securities," a tabulation prepared by R. E. Swart & Co., Inc.

The study contains brief descriptions of the securities of 91 companies, covering 109 bond issues, 60 preferred stock issues and 19 common stock issues, in addition to a tabulation of three year earnings of 55 operating water companies having funded debts in the hands of the public in excess of $1,000,000 and of 6 major water works holding companies.

Fixed charges were earned an average of 2.09 times in 1939, compared with 1.96 times in 1938 and 2.00 times in 1937, according to the study.

## Four Sugar Concerns Get U. S. Payments

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that four large sugar producing concerns in the United States, Hawaii and Puerto Rico reecived in excess of $500,000 each in Government payments for co-operating with the sugar control program for 1938.

The largest payment, $580,319, went to the United States Sugar Corporation with offices at Clewiston, Fla.

The others in excess of $500,000 were: Luce and Co., S. en C., Aguirre, Puerto Rico, $560,026; Hawaiian Comemrcial and Sugar Co., Ltd., Puunene, Maui, Hawaii. $563,542, and Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., Waipahu, Oahu, Hawaii, $516,468.

## American Airlines Loan Arranged at 2½ Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP) — American Airlines, Inc., has arranged with a group of Eastern and Midwestern banks for a 5-year equipment loan at 2½ per cent interest of $2,250,000, C. R. Smith, president, announced.

The loan represents 75 per cent of the purchase price for 26 Douglas flagships delivered during this year and will be secured by a pledge of those aircraft.

Participating banks were the Chase National Bank, N. Y.; Schroder Trust Co., N. Y.; First National Bank of Boston; National Bank of Detroit; Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago.

## Treasury Threatens Prosecution on Price Rises Laid to Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has threatened prosecution of dealers allegedly misrepresenting price increases as due to new defense taxes.

A department statement reminded dealers that they were subject to fines up to $1,000 or imprisonment up to one year, or both, if convicted of misrepresenting the portion of prices caused by federal taxes.

The statement said:

"The Bureau of Internal Revenue has had its attention called to the fact that in certain instances dealers in articles subject to the internal revenue taxes have raised the prices of these products to consumers in amounts considerably in excess of the defense taxes imposed by the revenue act of 1940.

"The bureau has received reports that a number of such dealers have represented to their customers that such increases in prices are due solely to the imposition of the defense taxes."

The statement did not identify the products involved, nor did it give the names or localities of the offenders.


The Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section
July 20, 1940

AMBASSADOR OUT OF THE ORDINARY
By Stuart Lillico
A biographical sketch of the United States Ambassador to Tokyo, Joseph C. Grew.

SWEDEN'S IRON MOUNTAIN
By Henry Albert Phillips
An account of the mining enterprise in Northern Sweden which has figured so importantly in the struggle between Britain and Germany around Narvik

THE PROFESSOR BEHIND THE PLATE
By Ed Rumill
Moe Berg, Red Sox catcher-coach, is a lawyer and a linguist, but baseball comes first with him.

THE SERIOUS SIDE OF SCOOTING
By H. W. Perry
How the motorized scooter has been transformed from a recreational novelty into a widely adapted commercial vehicle.

WHY STALIN DROPPED HIS ARMY PILOT
By Prof. Wassily Leontief
An authoritative interpretation of Stalin's recent move in deposing Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff as Chief of the Russian Army.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE By J. Emlyn Williams
A reappraisal of the political ties which bind the British Empire in the light of the present world crisis.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Drop in U. S. Investments Abroad in '39

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—At the end of last year, United States' investments in foreign countries totaled $11,365,000,000, a drop of 3.3 per cent from the 1938 total of $11,759,000,000, according to a report by the Department of Commerce.

During 1939 the value of direct investments abroad fell $37,000,000; the face value of foreign dollar bonds held here declined $263,000,000 and the net liquidation of short-term assets amounted to $94,000,000.

**Direct Investments Largest**

It was pointed out in the statement that it is impossible at this time to determine the ultimate effect of the war on the value of investments abroad held by United States citizens and corporations. Some corporations have set up reserves against possible losses while others have written off their entire holdings, especially in the disturbed areas. It cannot, however, be assumed that legal title to the properties has thereby been relinquished.

The category involving investments of about $6,985,000,000 is the most important and covers the direct participation of United States industry in foreign enterprise such as the ownership and control of manufacturing establishments, distributive branches, mining enterprises, public utilities, and other properties.

So-called portfolio investments, largely holdings of foreign dollar bonds, amounted to $3,785,000,000, estimated on a market value basis at $2,608,000,000, while banking and other short-term assets held abroad were reported at $595,000,000.

From a viewpoint of self-sufficient Western Hemisphere economy, United States investments are well distributed, more than two-thirds of total long-term and short-term foreign assets being in Canada and Latin America.

Investments in Canada totaled $3,781,000,000, while those in Latin America were $4,134,000,000. In both cases direct investments comprised more than half of the total and portfolio holdings constituted most of the remainder. The short-term investments in each area were comparatively small.

**Big Canadian Investment**

More than three-quarters of all investments of Americans in the British Empire is represented by Canadian properties and securities.

At the end of 1939 holdings in Europe accounted for 20 per cent of the total foreign assets in the United States, or about $2,278,000,000. Direct investments were the most important part of the European total. Nearly half of the direct investments, or $625,000,000, and 34 per cent of the total investments, or $790,000,000, in Europe were in England and France.

Of the total United States foreign investments, $455,000,000 was in Germany and $155,000,000 in Italy.

Investments in the Far East, principally China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, comprised less than 7 per cent of the total and those in all other areas, 3.5 per cent. In the Far East the short-term assets exceeded holdings of dollar bonds and miscellaneous securities. Direct investments were larger than the other two types combined.

United States investments in the British and French Empires, at the end of 1939, aggregated $4,767,000,000 and $173,000,000 respectively. The former constituted nearly 42 per cent of the combined long-term and short-term United States foreign investments.

## June Export Shipments Of Zinc Show Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—June export shipments of all grades of slab zinc declined to 2,342 tons after reaching 3,908 tons, highest since 1928, in May, the American Zinc Institute said.

From 1935 to March this year only 79 tons were shipped.

Total foreign and domestic shipments in June decreased to 53,518 tons from 59,177 in May. This compared with 37,284 tons in June last year.

Production slackened to 49,155 tons from 52,979 in May but was far ahead of 39,450 produced a year ago.

Stocks on hand at the end of June stood at 70,673 tons, against 75,036 a month earlier and 135,241 at the end of June, 1939, which were the largest supplies held at any time from 1930 to the present.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Extra Rate | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cap Bk (Cleeland) | 50c | June 25 | May 29 |
| Wisc Nat Life Ins | 20c | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| **Liquidating** | | | |
| Pierce Oil Corp pf | 8⅓ cv • | | |

*Liquidating distribution of 1⅓ shares of Consolidated Oil Corp. common for each share of Pierce Oil preferred.

| Company | Regular Rate | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlas Plywood | 37½c | Aug. 1 | July 19 |
| Atlas Plywood pf | 31c Q | Aug. 1 | July 10 |
| Bank of Toronto | $2.50 Q | Sep. 3 | Aug. 15 |
| Black Rock Bk & Tr (Bridgeport) | 40c | Aug. 15 | July 31 |
| Broadway Dept Stores pf | $1.25 Q | Aug. 1 | July 19 |
| Cap Bk (Cleveland) | 30c Q | July 1 | June 25 |
| Duquesne Brewing | 15c | Aug. 1 | July 22 |
| First Nat Bk (Memphis) | $3 Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 25 |
| First Nat Bk (Memphis) | $3 Q | Jan. 2 | Dec. 26 |
| Knudsen Cream pf | 15c Q | Aug. 26 | Aug. 15 |
| Malden (Mass) Tr | 20c S | Aug. 1 | July 31 |
| Needham Nat Bank (Mass) | $2 S | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Ottawa Aircraft | 40c | July 26 | July 19 |
| Provident Tr (Phila) | $4 Q | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| Safeway Stores Inc | 75c | Oct. 1 | Sep. 19 |
| Safeway S Inc pf | $1.25 Q | Oct. 1 | Sep. 19 |
| Shareholders Corp | 10c Q | July 15 | July 10 |
| Wisconsin Nat Life Ins | 30c S | Aug. 1 | July 20 |

## Endicott-Johnson Profit Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Endicott Johnson Corp., shoe manufacturers, reported for 52 weeks ended June 1 net profit of $1,291,991, equal to $2.28 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,261,358, or $2.19 a share in 53 weeks ended June 3, 1939.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s '46-44 | 109.12 | 109.12 | 109.12 |
| 1 4¼s '52-47 reg | 119.26 | 119.26 | 119.26 |
| 1 2¾s '54-51 | 107.11 | 107.11 | 107.11 |
| 1 3s '55-51 | 110.10 | 110.10 | 110.10 |
| 1 2⅞s '60-55 | 107.25 | 107.25 | 107.25 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Adams Exp 4s'48 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 Alleghany cv 5s'44 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 7 Alleghany cv 5s'49 | 68½ | 68 | 68½ |
| 48 Alleghany 5s'50 st | 37 | 35½ | 37 |
| 3 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 3 Am T&T 5½s'43 | 106 9-32 | 106 9-32 | 106 9-32 |
| 5 Am T&T 3½s'6 6 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 2 Am T&T 3½s'61 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Anaconda Cop 4½'50 | 103⅞ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 2 Arm Del 4s '55 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 1 A C Line 4½s '64 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 31 B&O '95 st A | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27½ |
| 8 B&O '95 st C | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 1 B&O 2000 st D | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 1 B&O '96 st F | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 27 B&O cv '60 st | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 3 B&O S W '50 st | 44¾ | 44 | 44¾ |
| 8 B&O T C 4s '59 | 53⅞ | 53 | 53⅞ |
| 2 Bang & Aroo5s '43 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 1 Bell TPa 5s '60C | 131¼ | 131¼ | 131¼ |
| 2 Beth Stl 3s '60 | 100 | 10 0 | 100 |
| 7 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 106⅛ | 106 | 106 |
| 4 Beth Stl 3¼s '59 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 11 Boston & Me 5s '67 st | 53½ | 52¾ | 52¾ |
| 20 Can Nat 4½s '51 | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| 26 Can Nor 6½s '46 | 95¾ | 95 | 95 |
| 5 Can Pac 5s '44 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 1 Can Pac 5s '54 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 2 Can Pac 4½s '46 | 65¼ | 65 | 65 |
| 1 Can Pac 4s '60 | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| 21 Can Pac 4s perp | 48½ | 47⅛ | 48½ |
| 1 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2 Cen Foundry 6s '41 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 22 Cent Pac 5s '60 | 45¾ | 45⅛ | 45½ |
| 2 Cen RRNJ 5s '87 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 1 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 4 C&O 3½s '96 D | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| 1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 C&O rfg 3½s '63 F | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 1 CB&Q 4½s '77 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 2 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 88¼ | 88 | 88 |
| 2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49 | 99½ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 2 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ |
| 2 Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 15 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 2 CRI&P 4½s '52A | 5 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 5 Ch&W Ind 4s '52 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 1 Childs Co 5s '43 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 66 City of NY 3s '80 | 96⅜ | 96¼ | 96⅜ |
| 10 Cin Un Term 3½s '71 | 109 | 108¾ | 109 |
| 1 CCC&StL 4½s '77 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 5 CCC&StLCWM 4s '91 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 Clev UnTerm 5½s '72 | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ |
| 3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 1 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 1 Col & So 4½s '80 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 3 Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 105¼ | 105⅛ | 105¼ |
| 21 Cmwlth Ed cv 3½s '58 | 123 | 122½ | 123 |
| 3 Con Edis 3½s '48 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s '58 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅝ |
| 6 Con Edis 3½s '65 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 Con Rys 4s '56 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 7 Consum Pow 3½s '70 | 110¼ | 110 | 110 |
| 13 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48 | 106½ | 106 | 106½ |
| 1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 12 Cuba RR 7½s '46 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 1 Cuba RR 6s '46 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 1 Cuba RR 5s '52 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 2 Dayton P & L 3s '70 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43 | 52⅛ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 6 D & R G 4s '36 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ |
| 8 Det Ed 4½s '61 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 2 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 3 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 10 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ |
| 3 Erie cv 4s '53 B | 21 | 20½ | 20½ |
| 1 Erie & Jer 6s '55 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| 6 Firestone T&R 3½s'48 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Gen Cable 5½s '47 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 16 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 71½ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ |
| 7 Goodrich 4¼s '56 | 102½ | 102⅜ | 102½ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 14 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 87½ | 87 | 87 |
| 7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 95¾ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 4 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61 | 102½ | 102¼ | 102½ |
| 3 Hoe & Co st mtg 44 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 1 Hudson Coal 5s62A | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 7 Ill Cen 4s 53 | 42¾ | 42 | 42 |
| 10 Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 40⅞ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 1 Ill Cen 5s 55 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 1 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 2 Indus Rayon 4½s 48 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Interb RTr rfg 5s66 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 4 Int Mer Mar 6s 41 | 60⅝ | 60⅜ | 60⅝ |
| 23 Int Paper 5s 55 | 103¼ | 103 | 7-32 |
| 2 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 9 Int T&T 5s 55 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28 |
| 14 K C Term 4s 60 | 107½ | 107 | 107½ |
| 3 Koppers Co 4s 51 | 104¾ | 103¾ | 104¼ |
| 3 Kresge Found 3s 50 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 1 LS&MS 3½s 97 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 Leh&N Enr 4s 65A | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 1 Lex & East 5s 65 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 2 Libby McN & L 4s 55 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 Liggett & M 5s 51 | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| 7 Liquid Carb 4s 47 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 Loews 3½s 46 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 8 Lorillard Co 7s 44 | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ |
| 1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 8 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45 | 109⅝ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 21 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 84 | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 2 Mead Corp 4½s 55 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 Mich Cen 4½s 79 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| 1 Mich Con Gas 4s'63 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 1 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 6 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A | 16 | 15 | 15⅞ |
| 20 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 2 M-K-T 4½s'78 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 2 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 Mo Pac 5s'65 A | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 5 Mo Pac 5s'65 A ct | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 38 Mo Pac 5s'77 F | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 7 Mo Pac 5s'80 H | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ |
| 18 Mo Pac 5s'81 I | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 1 Mo Pac gen 4s'75 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 11 Mob&O Monte 5s'47 | 24 | 23½ | 24 |
| 7 Mob&O Montg 5s'47 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 12 Mob & Oh 5s'38 | 38½ | 37½ | 38½ |
| 32 Mob& Oh 5s'38 ct | 39 | 38¼ | 39 |
| 29 Mob & Ohio 4s'77 | 32⅞ | 32 | 32⅞ |
| 2 Mob &O 4½s'77 ct | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 4 MonWPa Pb Sv 6s'65 | 111½ | 111⅛ | 111½ |
| 2 Mont Pow 3¾s'66 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 5 Mor & Essex 5s'55 | 36¼ | 36 | 36 |
| 3 Mor & Essex 4½s'55 | 32¼ | 32 | 32¼ |
| 4 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 1 Mutual Un Tel 5s'41 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 11 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww | 106½ | 106¼ | 106½ |
| 1 Nat Distill 3½s'49 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 NY & Putnam 4½s'93 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 9 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 58¾ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ |
| 30 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 53¼ | 53 | 53¼ |
| 5 NYC cn 4s '98 | 57½ | 57¼ | 57½ |
| 1 NYC 3¾s'46 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 NYC&HR 4s '42 | 93 | 92½ | 92½ |
| 3 NYCh&StL5½s'74A | 64½ | 64 | 64 |
| 11 NYCh&StL4½s'78 | 55½ | 55¼ | 55½ |
| 4 NY Conn RR 4½s '53 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1 NYNH&H 4½s '67 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92 | 5¼ | 4 | 4 |
| 2 NY Steam 3½s '63 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 28 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct | 13⅞ | 13¼ | 13⅞ |
| 2 Norf Sou 5s '61A | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 18 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 60 | 59⅝ | 59¾ |
| 2 Nor Pac 4s '97 | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 67⅞ |
| 5 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46 | 110¼ | 110 | 110 |
| 1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 1 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 1 Pen Co 4s '63 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 1 Pen Ch&Det 4½s '77 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 4 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 11 Pen Pr Sec 4½s '65 | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 8 Pen RR 4½s deb '70 | 87¾ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ |
| 1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 1 Pen RR 4s '43 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 4 Pen RR 4s '48 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 5 Pen RR 4s '70 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 6 Pen RR 3¼s '52 | 84¼ | 84 | 84¼ |
| 1 Phila Co 5s '67 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Ph Read C&I ev 6s '49 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 18 Ph Read C&I 5s'73 | 13½ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 3 Phillips Pet 5s '48 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 3 PCC & StL 3½s E'49 | 104½ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 4 Pitts & WVa 4½s'58A | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 26 Portl Gen S 4½s '60 | 71¾ | 71 | 71 |
| 21 Por RiATob 6s'42st ct | 90½ | 90 | 90 |
| 2 Postal Tel&C 5s '53 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 2 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 23 Republic Steel 4½s'61 | 99⅜ | 98⅞ | 99¼ |
| 1 Republic Steel 4½s'56 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 1 Rio Gr W cl 4s '49 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 4 Rutland 4½s '41 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 8 St L S F 4½s '78 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 3 St L SW rfg 5s'90 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 1 St P & Duluth 4s '68 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 20 SA&A Pass 4s '43 | 65¾ | 65½ | 65¾ |
| 1 San Ant Pub Sv6s'63 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 Seab A L cn 4s | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 5 Sea A L 4s '50 st | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 7 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 18 Sheil Un 2½s '54 | 97 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 1 Sou Pac 4½s '68 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 5 Sou Pac 4½s '81 | 40¾ | 40½ | 40¾ |
| 20 So Pac 4½s '69 | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40¾ |
| SoPac rfg 4s '55 | 60 | 59¾ | 60 |
| 5 So Pac cit 4s '49 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 2 So Pac 4s '48 | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ |
| 4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 48¼ | 48 | 48¼ |
| 2 South Ry 6½s '56 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 1 South Ry gen 6s '56 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 7 South Ry gen 4s '56 | 56¼ | 56 | 56 |
| 5 Stand Oil N J 3s '61 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104⅝ |
| 1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 5 Studebaker cv 6s '45 | 94½ | 94 | 94½ |
| 1 T RR A St L 4s '53 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 7 Tex Corp 3s '59 | 105 | 104¾ | 105 |
| 22 Third Ave aj 5s '60 | 19¼ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 14 Third Ave 4s '60 | 56 | 55½ | 56 |
| 1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 6 Un Pac 3½s '71 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 4 Unit Drug 5s '53 | 83¼ | 83 | 83 |
| 5 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 14 Utah P & L 5s '44 | 101¾ | 101⅛ | 101¾ |
| 2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Wabash rfg 5½s'75 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 10 Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 40¼ | 40 | 40¼ |
| 10 Walker H 4¼s '45 | 103¼ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 2 West Shore 4s 2361 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 4 Westn Md 4s 52 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 1 Western Un 5s 60 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| 1 Western Un 4½s 50 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 2 Wilson & Co cv 3¾s 47 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 7 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 15 Youngst S&T 4s 61 | 106¼ | 105 | 106 |
| 2 Young S&T cv 4s 48 | 104 | 104 | 104 |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Antioquia 7s 45 C | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1 Antioquia 7s 45 C | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 22 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 56⅛ | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| 4 Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 56⅛ | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| 4 Argentine 4½s 71 | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | 62⅞ |
| 1 Australia 5s 55 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 1 Belgium 6½s 49 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 7 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 1 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 2 Brisbane 5s 57 | 43 | 42¾ | 43 |
| 18 Canada 5s '52 | 89¾ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 2 Canada 5s '52 reg | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 18 Canada 4s '60 | 78¾ | 77 | 77 |
| 5 Canada 3¼s '61 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 19 Canada 3s '68 | 70½ | 70 | 70 |
| 12 Canada 3s '67 | 71 | 70½ | 70¾ |
| 1 Canada 2¼s '44 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1 Chile 7s '42 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼3 |
| 10 Colomb 6s '61 Jan | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| 4 Cuba 5½s '53 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Cuba 5½s '45 | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | 73⅜ |
| 2 Cuba 4½s '77 | 54 | 53¾ | 54 |
| 5 Cuba 4½s '49 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 6 Denmark 4½s '62 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 1 El Salvador 8s '48ct | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 2 Ger Gov 5½s 65 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 4 Ger Govt 5½s 65unst | 13½ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ |
| 2 Ger Govt 7s 49 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 7 GtCon El Jaj 7s 44 | 82⅜ | 82 | 82 |
| 5 Hungary 4½s 79 ext | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1 Irish Free St 5s 60 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 Ital Pub Util 7s5s | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 16 Italy 7s 1951 | 51 | 47 | 47½ |
| 15 Japan 6½s 54 | 88 | 87½ | 88 |
| 2 Japan 5½s 65 | 67 | 66¾ | 67 |
| 20 Milan City 6½s 52 | 32¼ | 30½ | 30⅝ |
| 1 Orient Dev 6s 53 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 1 Orient Dev 5½s 58 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 3 Panama 5½s 53 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 9 Rome 6½s '52 | 37⅜ | 36 | 36 |
| 5 Tokyo City 5½s '61 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 21 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53 | 60 | 59 | 59½ |
| 1 Uligawa El Ps '7s '45 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 2 Prug aj 3¾s4s4½s'79 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ |
| 1 Urug 4½s '78 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 4 Yokdhama 6s '61 | 60½ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ |

**Bond Sales (in Dollars)**

Total today, 1,929,000; previous day, 1,716,500; week ago, 4,337,000; year ago 7,765,500; two years ago, 6,166,900; Jan. 1 to date, 890,134,550; year ago, 892,396,375; two years ago 962,349,780.

## Bank and Insurance Stocks

| Bank Stocks | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of America NTS (SF) | (2.40 | 34¼ 36¼ |
| Bank of Manhattan (.80a) | 15 | 16½ |
| Bank of New York (14) | 311 | 320 |
| Bankers Trust (2) | 49½ | 51½ |
| Brooklyn Trust (4) | 71 | 76 |
| Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4) | 87½ | 90½ |
| Chase National (1.40) | 30 | 32 |
| Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80 | 43¼ | 45¼ |
| Commercial (8) | 166 | 173 |
| Continental Bank & Trust (.80) | 11½ | 13 |
| Con Exchange Bank & Trust (3) | 49¼ | 50¼ |
| Empire Trust (.60) | 8 | 9 |
| First National (Boston (2) | 41 | 43 |
| First National (100) | 1605 | 1645 |
| Guaranty Trust (12) | 268 | 273 |
| Irving Trust (.60) | 10¾ | 11¾ |
| Manufacturers Trust (2) | 33¼ | 35¼ |
| Manufacturers Trust pf (2) | 50¾ | 52¾ |
| National City (1) | 24½ | 26 |
| New York Trust (5) | 96 | 99 |
| Public (1½) | 28½ | 30 |
| Title G & T | 3 | 4 |

| Insturance Stocks | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 111½ | 115½ |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60a) | 45¼ | 47¼ |
| Aetna life (1.20) | 27 | 28½ |
| Am Equit (1) | 18¼ | 19¾ |
| Am Ins Nwk (½a) | 12 | 13½ |
| Am Re-Ins (1.60a) | 41½ | 43½ |
| Am Reserve (1e) | 13½ | 15 |
| Am Security (2½) | 43½ | 15 |
| Am Srety (2½) | 43½ | 45½ |
| Automobile (1a) | 33 | 35 |
| Balt Amer (.20a) | 6½ | 7½ |
| Boston (16a) | 580 | 598 |
| Carolina (1.30) | 28 | 30 |
| City of N Y (1.20) | 23¼ | 24¾ |
| Conn Gen Lif (.80) | 24¾ | 26¼ |
| Contin Cas (1.20) | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| Fid & Dep (4) | 111 | 115 |
| Firem's Nwk (.40) | 8 | 9¼ |
| Frank Fire (1a) | 28½ | 30 |
| Gen Reinsur (1a) | 35¾ | 38 |
| Georg Home (1a) | 22½ | 25 |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 40 | 42 |
| Globe & Rep (½) | 9½ | 10½ |
| Globe & Rut | 11 | 14 |
| Gt Amer Ins (1a) | 24½ | 26 |
| Hanover (1.20) | 24½ | 26 |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 73 | 75 |
| Home Fire Sec | 1⅛ | 2⅛ |
| Home Ins (1.20a) | 31¼ | 33¼ |
| Hudsehead (1) | 17 | 18¼ |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 8½ | 9½ |
| Lincoln Fire | 1½ | 2½ |
| Maryland Casualty | 1½ | 2⅜ |
| Mass Bond (3½) | 58¼ | 60¼ |
| National Fire (2) | 51¾ | 53¾ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 7 | 8 |
| New Amst Cas (3a) | 15¼ | 16¾ |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 43½ | 46½ |
| New York Fire (.80) | 13¼ | 14¾ |
| Nor East Ins | 2¼ | 3¼ |
| Nor River (1) | 23 | 24½ |
| Phoenix (2a) | 74 | 78 |
| Prov Wash (1a) | 31¾ | 33¾ |
| Rep Ins Tex (1.20a) | 23¾ | 25¼ |
| Revere (P) In (1.20a) | 23¾ | 25¼ |
| Rhode Islan Ins | 2½ | 4 |
| St Paul Fire (8) | 220 | 230 |
| Springfield (4½a) | 108½ | 112½ |
| Sun Life (15) | 170 | 220 |
| Travelers (16) | 412 | 422 |
| U S Fid & G (1) | 18 | 19¼ |
| U S Fire | 44¼ | 46¼ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 30¾ | 32¾ |

## Investment Trusts

| Management | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Admin Fd 2nd Inc | 9.71 | 10.33 |
| Affiliated F Inc | 2.28 | 2.50 |
| Amerex Hold | 12.875 | 14.375 |
| Am Business Shrs | 2.65 | 2.93 |
| Am Gen Equip Inc | .24 | .28 |
| Am Ins Stocks | 3.00 | 3.50 |
| Boston Fund | 12.83 | 13.80 |
| British Type Inv | .12 | .27 |
| Broad St Inv | 19.37 | 20.94 |
| Bullock Fund | 11.25 | 12.25 |
| Can Inv Fund | 2.30 | 3.10 |
| Century Shrs Tr | 22.70 | 24.41 |
| Dividend Shrs | .98 | 1.08 |
| Eaton & Howard Fd A-1 | 15.87 | 17.05 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 20.50 | 21.00 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 15.02 | 16.16 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 14.02 | 15.24 |
| Gen Capital | 24.20 | 26.02 |
| Gen Investors Tr | 4.29 | 4.68 |
| Incorp Investors Tr | 12.59 | 13.54 |
| Maryland Fund | 3.00 | 4.10 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 16.86 | 18.13 |
| Mutual Invest | 8.63 | 9.43 |
| Nation Wide Voting | .98 | 1.12 |
| New England Fund | 9.92 | 10.70 |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | .32 | .37 |
| Putnam Fund | 11.86 | 12.68 |
| Quarterly Income Shrs | 6.35 | 7.20 |
| Repub Invest Fund | 2.79 | 3.15 |
| Spencer Trask Fund | 12.98 | 13.77 |
| Stand Util Inc | .29 | .35 |
| State Street Invest | 57.00 | 59.75 |
| Supervised Shares | 8.06 | 8.76 |
| Trust Sec: Bank Insurance | 1.13 | 1.24 |
| Trusteed Am Bk "B" | .48 | .53 |
| Trusteed Industry Shrs | .68 | .77 |
| Wellington Fund | 12.15 | 13.38 |

| Fixed and Unit Type |

# Bay State Standards at Chicago

Wide World

**Massachusetts Delegates and Alternates Number More Than 140**

**This photograph shows a small portion of the huge delegation. In the center are Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin of Boston. To the rear and left of Mrs. Tobin is Mayor John Carr of Medford. To the right of Mayor Tobin is Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, with straw hat raised. Next to him stands Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield. The delegation will cast only 34 convention votes.**

## Farley Pledge Splits Massachusetts

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—A sharp split over whether to vote for Postmaster General James A. Farley or President Roosevelt on the first ballot beset the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic National Convention today, as the five other New England delegations prepared in comparative harmony for the opening session.

It appeared inevitable that the fight—marked by bitter statements on both sides—would be carried to the convention floor, as pro-Farley delegates revealed they would demand a public roll call of the 34-vote Bay State delegation unless all the 32½ votes pledged to Mr. Farley are delivered. A sizable group of the pledges already has asserted openly a decision to vote for President Roosevelt.

Mr. Farley declined to release his delegates and said he was counting on the Bay State's support.

An effort to force the earliest possible caucus of the Massachusetts delegation was continued by Farley-advocate Joheph Scolponeti of Boston.

While Maine delegates prepared to caucus to settle a contest between the incumbent, Miss Helen Hanson of Calais, and Mrs. Katherine Hickson of Bangor, for Democratic National Committeewoman, Chairman Robert Murchie of the New Hampshire delegation asserted that as a member of the Resolutions Committee he strongly opposed a statement by President Roosevelt that the Nation would not send any troops to Europe.

Mr. Murchie declared in urging the strongest possible foreign affairs plank, "If we have to fight, as may be inevitable, we had better fight as part of a team than alone. If England loses, Canada probably will be lost over the council table and Hitler will be on our doorstep."

The Vermont delegation, which, like all those from New England save Massachusetts, is pledged to the President, caucused last night and chose George R. Stackpole of Winooski as a member of the Resolutions Committee.

Rhode Islanders heard Joseph B. Keenan, former Assistant Attorney General from that State, predict a Democratic victory in their State.

## Democratic Party Conclave Dominated by the President

*Continued from Page 1*

test over the platform or the Vice-Presidential uncertainties which preserve it from the danger of being one of the dullest conventions in years. It is the minute-by-minute waiting of delegates, alternates, press, and public for some unexpected event; the belief that a convention in these unprecedented circumstances cannot in the nature of things be as tame as this one sets out to be; that an explosion is likely to come now or later. So far, however, the spectacular element has been lacking.

**Three Up for Nomination**

As the best method of registering their covert opposition to a third term, and possibly also to pep up the meetings, Mr. Farley, Senator Wheeler, and Vice-President Garner have all agreed to allow their names to be placed in nomination for the Presidency just as though they did not know that Mr. Roosevelt's followers already control more than two-thirds of the delegates.

The Farley nominating speech will be made by Raymond M. Fisher of Nanuet, N. Y., who succeeded Mr. Farley as Chairman of the Rockland County Democratic Committee in 1929, in the event that acid-tongued Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, detained in Washington, is unable to reach Chicago.

In a press conference shortly before he called the delegates to order, Mr. Farley voiced the opinion that dominates this Convention's atmosphere. He was asked:

"Do you anticipate that before the results of the first ballot are announced the nomination will be made unanimous?"

"I think so, yes," replied the Postmaster General.

For his part, Mr. Farley said he favored making the nomination unanimous. He made clear, however, that he was not releasing his own delegates prior to that first roll call, and did not attempt to speak for other contenders such as Senator Wheeler of Montana, Vice-President Garner, and Paul V. McNutt of Indiana.

"The Massachusetts delegation is pledged to me," Mr. Farley told reporters in a big hotel ballroom. . . . "If the delegates release themselves, that is up to the delegates."

**Three Work for Roosevelt**

Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, who, with Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins, and Frank Walker, Treasurer of the National Committee, are handling Mr. Roosevelt's interests here, explained in a radio talk last night that this is the first convention under which the party in power is bound by the terms of the Hatch Act forbidding political activity of Federal jobholders.

"The delegates were selected while the Hatch Act was in force," he declared. "This act removed from the power of the President the traditional right of the Chief Executive to control his party's convention through Federal patronage. Among the delegates there are no Federal attorneys, no Federal marshals, no postmasters, no Federal office-holders, taking time from their public duties to see to it that the man who appointed them to public office is given effect."

**New Hatch Proposal**

Mr. Byrnes referred to the original Hatch Act, passed last year which exempts elected officers or Cabinet members from its political restrictions. The latter are conspicuous by their presence here.

Mr. Roosevelt has not yet signed the second Hatch Act just passed by Congress, which bars the political activity of state officials who are unpaid in whole or part from Federal funds. Senator Hatch has just urged before the Resolutions Committee a third, still more radical proposal, that the Government should finance political parties in their campaign expenses out of the Treasury, making private contributions illegal. This startling proposal received some support in committee but raised questions as to its practicability.

It looks as though the vice-presidential race were still wide open. New Deal leaders oppose Mr. Garner or other "conservatives." The conservatives are concentrating in turn against a running mate like William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court or Attorney General Robert H. Jackson as being too "New Dealish." Mr. Roosevelt's intimates have now fallen back on Cordell Hull, but he has refused the office. If they are unable to overcome his objections they have drawn up a list of compromise "eligibles." One of those most mentioned is Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

One feature of this Convention is the plight of John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations chieftain. Both he and William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, are in the City. Mr. Lewis attacked President Roosevelt at the Republican Convention, but it turns out now that he doesn't like the Republican labor plank either. Two important C. I. O., lieutenants, Philip Murray and Thomas Kennedy, are backing the third term and have climbed on the Roosevelt band wagon. It looks very much as though Mr. Lewis would now have to eat his words and find some formula for reconciling himself with the President.

### Bell-Ringing Imprisons English Church Rector

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—The Rev. R. G. C. Graham, Rector of Old Bolingbroke, was sentenced today to four weeks' imprisonment for ringing church bells for Sunday service June 16 in violation of a defense order that they be rung only to warn of invasion.

Despite the Rector's protest he was ignorant of the order, the judge held the ringing was "intentional and deliberate."

### President Begins History-Making Week of Watching

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt began today a history-making week in which political leaders believed he would accept renomination by the Democratic Party and thus challenge the tradition against any man serving three terms in the White House.

Still publicly silent as to whether he would run, the President returned to the capital yesterday after a week-end cruise on the Potomac River with his long-time political counselor, Justice Samuel I. Rosenman of New York.

Justice Rosenman was with Mr. Roosevelt constantly during the Democratic Convention which first nominated him for the presidency in 1932, and his inclusion among the week-end presidential guests stirred speculation that the Chief Executive might be giving thought to an acceptance speech. There was no word from any member of the party to confirm this, however.

## Chairman 'Jim' on the Job

Wide World

**James A. Farley, Democratic Gavel Man**

**The Postmaster General in this picture is showing camermen just how to call a vast convention to order, the first event listed on the official convention program.**

# Convention Sidelights

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Glad Hands:** New Deal specialists who hitherto rather looked down their noses at politics are here back-slapping, rib-digging, camera-mugging, being very hail-fellow to delegates, press, photographers, and unidentified strays. It would seem as if word had come from the White House for the faithful to get out to Chicago and prove that they are good fellows. It is very refreshing, but startling, to see certain rarefied intellectuals drop an arm casually over the shoulders of a beefy politician and call him "Mike, old boy."

**Miss Perkins, Too:** Women reporters and others who have dealt with Secretary Perkins these last seven years do not recognize the lady in Chicago. She is in holiday mood, with none of the brisk and peremptory ways of her Washington office. She attended "Jim" Farley's press conference as an amused and admiring spectator; she gave amiable interviews to all possible reporters; she chatted agreeably with the humblest delegates from the greatest precinct. Nothing was familiar except the tricorn hat.

**And Henry Wallace:** It's easy to see that there is a vice-presidential boom for Secretary Wallace, for his eyes have lost that dreamy look; they sparkle with political zest, and he actually had his right arm across the back of a Senator at 7:14 last night. Moreover, he chaffed and bantered with all and sundry in the hotel lobbies, and he went out headed toward the ceremonial supper given by Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, about whose municipal record Secretary Wallace doubtless still holds tactless views.

**King Paul:** The first present bestowed upon an aspirant candidate—and it was a munificent gift—was a St. Bernard dog given yesterday to Paul V. McNutt by an Indiana admirer. The dog weighs 270 pounds, he eats seven to eight pounds of meat a day, and is named King. He behaved more quietly like a gentleman than many delegates, as he strode through the lobbies. Mr. McNutt, asked privately what he would do with King, looked very blank and said, "Darned if I know." It was suggested that the dog take the usual cask around his neck and go out to look for McNutt delegates.

**Republicans and Democrats:** William Allen White says the delegates here have not that predatory look he saw in the eyes of the Republicans at Philadelphia. They look satiated instead.

**Political Patriotism:** Although the Republicans announced that Irving Berlin's "God Bless America" would be used in Wendell Willkie's campaign, it has been selected as the theme song of this convention. Party officials said there had been more than 10,000 requests from citizens to use the song.

**Weary Days:** Truest words spoken here today: "If Farley hadn't promised five days to the hotel proprietors, the active business of this convention could be completed in about one day."

**Galleries:** Presumably, Mayor Edward Kelly of Chicago will have plenty of tickets to assure that the galleries will not lack demonstrators in behalf of President Roosevelt. But there was a story yesterday that the committeemen in charge of arrangements—being friendly to Mr. Farley—had held back on these tickets. In that case, and maybe any way, reporters who were at Philadelphia will instinctively look up and expect the galleries to burst out with "We want Willkie."

**Headquarters:** The McNutt reception rooms are simply stunning. Greeted at the entrance by a huge color photo-mural of the Hoosier statesman, one proceeds to a magnificently decorated ballroom where young ladies stroll up and down playing accordions and singing sentimentally, where a boy tenor bursts into passionate balladry, where all is color and gaiety, and the piece de resistance is a colossal photo-mural of President Roosevelt that extends up two stories. The McNutt buttons cautiously do not say for which place on the ticket he is aspiring but bear the one word, "McNutt."

**Reminiscent:** There is something familiar about the buttons being handed out by boys on Michigan Boulevard. They read, "Win with . . . Wheeler."

## Women Advisers on Program Debate 'Equal Rights' Plank

*Continued from Page 1*

ert F. Wagner, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the Convention, said when the women's platform was presented to him. "It's up to the 52 members, or possibly 104 members, of the committee to accept or reject it." That remark, by the way, hinted that decision on this matter may not rest with a predominately masculine Resolutions Committee.

For if the request of women delegates is granted, the committee of 52 will be doubled by the appointment of an equal number of women. Then the men won't have to take the full responsibility of playing Solomon in a feminine controversy involving not two women but many thousands.

Other plans in the platform drawn up by this Advisory Committee followed the general lines of New Deal policy. For example in the matter of a Federal health program, the Committee indorsed in effect the fundamentals of the Wagner health bill, but confined its recommendations to general statements. If it leaned to the Administration's health program it was not surprising, since it had a spokesman on the committee and in the Chairman of the dinner in the person of Miss Josephine Roche of Denver, Colo., who was chairman of the Committee for Co-ordination of Health and Welfare Activities, which met in 1935.

This committee was credited with laying the foundations for the Wagner health bill.

**One Issue Not Mentioned**

In this convention's Women's Advisory Commttee report, no mention was made of the highly controversial question of compulsory health insurance, but the issue was implied in the committee's statement of its goal: "To make it possible for every family to receive the care and services it needs without being crushed by heavy costs when sickness comes."

Criticism of the proposed Administration program which resulted in the dropping of the Wagner health bill in the last Congress was met by a pledge to co-operate with some of its opponents in the professions in shaping a program for the Nation.

"We pledge ourselves to carry forward a national health program in co-operation with the states and localities, the medical, dental, and nursing professions, the hospitals and other voluntary and charitable health agencies, "the proposed plank stated." Continued improvement in the quality of care should be encouraged and the professions and the hospitals safeguarded."

When it came to farming, the committee endorsed the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in toto. But in regard to old age assistance and unemployment compensation it asked that the laws be "expanded, simplified, and liberalized."

**No Note of Pacifism**

Specific New Deal labor laws were approved, and a complete ban on child labor urged. Housing legislation was indorsed. For education, the women offered a plank pledging to support "Federal aid for general education to the states in accordance with their needs and with provisions for state and local control."

When it came to world affairs, the women indicated that they were no more pacifistic than the men. No "keep our boys at home" statements were woven into the platform; instead the women called for adequate defense as a means of minimizing the risks of war, urged continued governmental action for financial and economic aid to opponents of aggression, control of export of war materials which might find their way to the aggressor nations, and, looking forward, favored "cooperation of the United States with international agencies seeking to establish international order based on law."

### Woman Presidential Candidate Declines

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15 (AP)—The only woman candidate in the presidential campaign is out of the running.

John Zahnd, Chairman of the National Greenback Party said here that Mrs. Anna Milburn of Seattle, Wash., nominated for President, had declined the nomination.

Mr. Zahnd was chosen to head the ticket in a referendum last October. However, elected National Chairman at a Party Council meeting here the Fourth of July, he stepped aside in Mrs. Milburn's favor. Her withdrawal makes him once more the nominee.

### Diplomats and Families Leaving The Hague

THE HAGUE, July 15 (AP) (via Berlin) — Diplomatic representatives of the United States and eight other nations are expected to leave with their families today aboard a special train for Basel, Switzerland.

Their departure was arranged in accordance with a recent Berlin request for removal of diplomatic corps from this German-occupied country.

The party of 160 will include diplomatic officials of Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Portugal, Mexico, Italy, San Domingo, and 21 judges of the International Court. About 60 Chinese and Japanese will go to Berlin.

### President on 'Inside' With Special Wire

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 15—President Roosevelt listened in by radio today on the opening session of the Democratic national convention, which expected to renominate him before the week is over.

Ready to bring the President the "inside" news of the convention was a private wire, paid for by the Democratic Committee. Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, reported today that "as yet the wire has not been used."

After the convention opening the President had Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as his luncheon guest, but Mr. Early insisted the primary subject discussed, was not nominations but the forthcoming special Pan-American Conference at Havana.


## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**AGENTS WANTED**

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Increase income easily showing friends leading assortment. Cost 50c up. Good profits. 9 different boxes, 58 personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-40, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA profits selling famous Waltham Christmas Cards. 21-card $1 assortment pays you 50c. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Complete line. Samples on approval. WALTHAM ART PUBLISHERS, 160 North Washington Dept. 377, Boston, Mass.

SELL Christmas Cards. New "Beauty Queen" 21-card assortment sells $1—you make 50c. Outstanding value, appeal. Ten other assts. Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. S-1, Boston, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept 43, Rochester, N. Y.

**COUNTRY BOARD**

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD NOW OPEN
Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

## Local Classified
### United States and Canada

**APARTMENTS FURNISHED**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beautifully and completely furnished; large living room, bedroom, enclosed porch, junior dining room, kitchen, bath; cool; $85; well appointed apt. house; swimming pool, game rooms. Mrs. Wathen. Tel. Adams 5223.

**COUNTRY BOARD**

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele; summer rates $17 up; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

**DRESSMAKING**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—DRESSMAKING and ALTERATIONS. Catherine S. Barnsley, 6237 Georgia Ave., Apt. 3, Silver Spring, Md. Phone SHepherd 6210-J.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

SERVICE MANAGER to take charge automotive electrical shop; must be capable repairing all makes of radios, both home, auto; position open in Richmond, Va.; give character refs. and qualifications. Reply CHARLES H. WOODWARD, 521 Northside Ave., Richmond, Va.

**HOMES TO SHARE**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cottage to share or rent to congenial people; Lyon Park, Va.; 15 minutes to D. C. Box 25, 1293 National Press Building.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

**ORGANISTS WANTED**

ORGANIST—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.; AUDITIONS IMMEDIATELY.

**PAYING GUESTS**

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder MR and MRS E. F ENGLE, Mgrs Bantam Lake, P O Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50

FLAGSTONES—Dennis, Mass.
An old Sea Captain's home, roomy, cool; . . . close to lake and sea.

MARSTONS MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS.—Charm of country and sea shore, attractive rooms, living room; near church. Miss A. F. Webster.

**MERRYMEETING IN MAINE**

Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $27. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

**ROOMS FOR TOURISTS**

HALIFAX, N. S.
Mrs. V. Bigelow 20 South Park Street
Near Christian Science Church

"RIVER BREEZE," Riverside Dr., U. S. Rt. 201, Augusta, Me.—Modern home; day or week. Mrs. Howard MacFarlane; tel. 838-W.

**ROOMS TO LET**

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th St.—Modern, airy studio rooms, adjoining bath; single, double; excellent location. Apt. 11-A. Call evenings.

N. Y. C., 317 W. 84th St., SU. 7-8392—Beautiful large front room; running water; piano; private house; small room $4.00.

**SEWING MACHINES**

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

EXPERIENCED Nurse, efficient attendant or companion; free to travel; drive car. Box B-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED woman wishes position, companion or housekeeper to lady or couple; anywhere. JAKE, 252 W. 17th St., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY - companion, young, charming versatile, experienced; drives car; permanent good position desired. Box D-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SUMMER BOARD**

MUSKOKA—Guests, private island, secluded, boating, swimming, excellent fishing; $14 per week up. MRS. O. N. CUNNINGS, Cedar Nook, Ont., via Port Severn.

**SUMMER HOMES**

TEN MINUTE DRIVE from VIRGINIA BEACH—7-room cottage on sea; fine, safe bathing; lot 125x160; splendid potential income property; price reasonable. Box S-26, 1975 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

**TRUCKING**

K. G. MOORE, Truckman
480 Elm St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 300
"Let Moore move you, more satisfied."

**WANTED TO BUY**

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, chokers. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

## Delaware

**WILMINGTON**

**Naaman's on the Delaware**
*Historic Tea House—Built 1654*
Special Daily Luncheon 55c
Regular Luncheon 85c
Sunday Dinners $1.00-$1.26
*Special rates for parties, bridge parties, etc. Reasonable prices.*
PHONE HOLLY OAK 2949
FLORENCE B. BLACK, Hostess

SWP Concord Paint Co.
Complete Line of Unpainted Furniture
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Phone 2-7793 8th and Orange Streets

health STORM'S shoes
*For Men Women and Children*
NINTH AND KING STREETS
. . . ON THE CORNER

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
*GROCERIES*
*MEATS*
*VEGETABLES*
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

The FABRIC SHOP
Always the Newest in
Silks • Woolens • Cottons
Six East Seventh St. Phone 3-6462

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

## DELAWARE

**WILMINGTON**
*(Continued)*

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Evelyn S. Zebley
8 EAST NINTH STREET
DRESSES
Skirts—Sweaters—Blouses
Underwear—Hosiery
Costume Jewelry

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
*"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"*
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

Dist. of Col.

**WASHINGTON**

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GEORGIA 6034 805 KENNEDY ST. N. W.

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50½ 11th St., N. W.
*Fine Watches and Diamonds*
WATCHES and CLOCKS
Repaired and Restored
at a reasonable price

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
*Registered Plumbers, Roofers, Electricians, Locksmiths, Heating*
Phones Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.

IDA'S
Summer Clearance Sale
now in progress
*Drastic reductions in all departments*
5601 Georgia Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## Maine

**AUBURN**

*Clean, Sweet and White!*
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY TH. LAUNDRY WAY

**BANGOR**

Rines-No.
Annual
Clearance Sale
*Starts Monday, July 15*
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
*OUR MOTTO*
*"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"*
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

W. C. BRYANT & SON INC.
*Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants*
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

THE COFFEE HOUSE
*Half a block from City Hall*
33 Franklin Street, Dial 2-2284
Luncheon 11 to 2, Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Supper 5 to 7

LARGAY'S
*"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"*
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

**LEWISTON**

PLAZA GRILL
*Air-Conditioned, Always Cool*
Your choice of 25 Delicious Lunches, 25c up
Modern Soda Fountain
*Ice Cream Soda, any flavor, 10c*
177 Main Street, Lewiston, Me.

Wearing Apparel
*"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"*
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

**PORTLAND**

YOUR MINIATURE FILMS
• should be developed with the utmost care. Send them to us for extra-fine-grain processing, as well as careful enlarging.
BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREBLE STREET • PORTLAND

## MAINE

**PORTLAND**
*(Continued)*

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Bathing Suit Headquarters for All the Family
Men, women, misses, boys, and girls will find us ready to serve them with the right bathing suits for fun on the beach and fun in the water. Also ready with all the accessories that add to your pleasure. Mail orders filled.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
*Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel*
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
*Day or Weekly Parking*
Next to Chamber of Commerce
*We Carry Sun Oil Products*

*The newest in fine*
COSTUME JEWELRY
*You will find the piece to complete the*
Artistic Ensemble
CARTER BROS. CO.
521 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Randall Coal McAllister
FUEL OIL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2341 614 CONGRESS ST.
*Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861*

Dependable Watches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
*Painters and Decorators*
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

**SOUTH PORTLAND**

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

## New Hampshire

**CONCORD**

VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION
Endicott Furniture Co.
12 South Main Street
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
*General Repairs*

DUSTIN & SMITH
*Insurance*
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST TEL 1719

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H FIRTH Mgr

COTTON DRESSES HERE
Are lovely enough to wear through every date on your Summer schedule."

HARRY G. EMMONS
HUBERT COAL COMPANY
31 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
*of All Kinds*
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.


SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### CONCORD
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Wednesday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES

Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products

*Featuring*

The High Class Matchless Brand Canned Goods and Products

The Economy Store.....41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store.....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
*Home Owned and Operated*

### DOVER

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion*

*Gladden your home with* FLOWERS FROM Garrison Hill Greenhouses
INCORPORATED
TEL. 5

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue Tel. 57
Texaco Certified Service
Range and Fuel Oil
Goodyear Tires, Exide Battery
Sales and Service

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

PEOPLE'S MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480
Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Canned Foods, Fruit

To Cook in a Jiffy

Tender, juicy STEAKS

Webb's Grocery Tel. 73
WE DELIVER 158 Washington St.

### HAMPTON BEACH

Margaret M. Junkins
CANDY SHOPPE
Home Made Candies, Ice Cream
Delicious Corn Specialties
See Us Make It
Hampton Beach, N. H. Estab. 1920

### LACONIA

*When in the Lake Region visit*
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
*Laconia's Leading*
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Bay State Paints, Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils, Fishing Licenses Issued

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Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover St.

SUN DRY
*Cleaners and Dyers*
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

*All Types of Beauty Work Carefully and Expertly Done*
Mrs. Sargent's Beauty Shop
450 LAKE AVENUE

*Seashore? Fair? Motoring?*
Regardless of where you are to spend your vacation you can find your correct clothes at The Fashion Center of New Hampshire.
PARISEAU'S, Inc.
1008 ELM STREET

Fearon's
20 Flavors of Ice Cream
*Specials for Weddings and Parties*
405 E. Spruce St. Phone 3234

Lovely Basket and Tubs of fine plants that will blossom all summer. Let us fill your Porch Boxes. Make your selection now
Careful attention given each order.
Stache
FLORIST
683 Second Street Phone 1261

*Dine and Dance*
Lovely JEWELS for the Dance
Lovely SILVER for the Dinner
Your Dependable Jeweler
George E. Pearson Co.
906 ELM STREET

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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Estimates gladly given on all jobs.
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26 Massabesic St. Tel. 3146-W

*Your Dollars Get More at Sears*
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
632 Elm Street Phone 3901

JENNEY GASOLINE *Traveling Rt. 3?* STOP Brook and Elm Sts. for Service
*Jenney Service Station*
PROPRIETOR, RICHARD HALEN

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Keep Your Wardrobe Up-to-Date
*VISIT*
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Prices Right on Coats, Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery
81 West Pearl Street Tel. 489
Just Around the Corner from Main Street

*Newest Fashion Creations*
See Our Three-Piece Suits
Smart Dresses
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W
Exclusive but not expensive

Electrical Contractors
Factory and House Wiring a Specialty
Electrical Appliances
NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
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*Summer is Here!*
Bathing Suits — Chenille Coats and Capes—the practical summer dress—Sharkskin—at $3.95.
Matrons' Dresses to 44 in Sheer Cottons and Bembergs. $3.95 and $5.95.
*Plenty of all summer finery now*
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
37 MARKET STREET

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Company
READING
COAL—COKE
RANGE—FUEL
Summer prices — coal and coke in effect now
Tel. Portsmouth 86 94 Langdon Street

The CANDY SHOP
A Special Treat—
Our Homemade Ice Cream
14 Market Square Tel. 130

## Rhode Island

### NEWPORT

Marguerite's Beauty Salon
40 Franklin St.
Newport, R. I.
Phone 4025

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NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
*Autographs* *Books*
*Foreign Books* *Bought and Sold*
PRINTS DOCUMENTS

Get it here! AEROTYPE ESSO
GEORGE B. GOLD
125 Broadway Newport 2912

BOSTON STORE
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Adrian Delicatessen
GROCERIES AND FRUIT
32 Broadway
Tel. 3422
Open Sunday. Free delivery

TOWN TAXI
(Harry H. Howie)
Phone 4000
156 Bellevue Avenue

### WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
*Spotless Rest Rooms*
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford R. I.

## Vermont

### BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

## VIRGINIA

### ALEXANDRIA

Let Us Bake for You This Summer!

Shuman Bakery & Ice Cream Co.
517 KING STREET

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

*Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars*
Ford Herby's Inc.
113 N SAINT ASAPH STREET

ALEXANDRIA
Cleaners & Shoe Repairers
AGENCY *Palace Laundry*
711 King Street Phone ALex 2536
Delivery Service

*Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store*
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

*Be Safed*
use Southern's Service
Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning
SOUTHERN DRY CLEANING CO.
ALEX. 60 IVY 1300

Complete repair and lubrication service for all make cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

*Semi-Annual*
$4.95 SALE $4.95
Red Cross Shoes
Discontinued Styles
Bradshaw's Shoe Store
508-10 KING STREET

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
AMOCO
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
PHONES 3554-2582 1900 KING STREET

*Bryan Stationery of Va.*
Office Supplies -:- Printing
1021 King Street Alexandria 3545
FILMS and CAMERAS

### LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
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THE SHOPPING CENTER
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For Fun in the Sun

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Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22289
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

DIAL 22663
*for Norfolk's Leading Laundry*
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk

## VIRGINIA

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(Continued)

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All Through the Store
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Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
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SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

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*Jewelers*
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Province-Wide Distribution

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Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
*Also*
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
*We Aim to Be Worthy*
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

No matter where you holiday this summer just write
Robinson's
SHOPPING SERVICE
A personal shopper will take care of your needs promptly and carefully

## ONTARIO

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*See our display of Garden Supplies*
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*Insurance*
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
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McINTOSH & WATTS
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TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
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GOLDEN CREST
*supplied by*
CITY DAIRY
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PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 5660
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*Authorized Ford Dealers*
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Telephone Waverley 1856
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Richer and Better Dairy Products
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*Hairdressing*
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
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Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

*Miss Puritan Says:* Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
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FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

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Now available in Our
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Miss T. Armstrong
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*When You* Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

### ONTARIO

### TORONTO
(Continued)

*Always Ask for*
CANADA BREAD
*"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"*
*Let us prove to you the excellence of*
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
*Irradiated* Vitamin D Milk
*The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
*When in Montreal*
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
*Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal*
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop . . .
*Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty*
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL
also Quebec Toronto Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
*DEXTER 8401*

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
*Use the Phone — We Deliver*

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

WALTER
THE HAIRDRESSER
*Individual, Artistic Hairdressing*
1396 St. Catherine St. W.
Room 307 — at Bishop
HArbour 8814

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
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FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from 3.95 to 9.00

European Local Classified
(Continued)

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SPECIAL MODEL GOWNS for every occasion
SOFT TAILORING a Speciality
223a, Upper Richmond Rd Tel. PUTney 4218

LONDON — Ladies' own materials used, renovations. Margaret Grieve, 116a, Holland Road, Kensington, 49 bus passes door. Park 6357

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns, good cut, own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

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Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W.14. Telephone Western 0181

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Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
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Depot at 103 Portobello Road
North Kensington

### OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 13/14 Camomile St., London, E.C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W.C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

### POST VACANT

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### ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGTON, 42 Warwick Gardens, London, W. 14 — Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WESTern 8758.

LONDON Hampstead 124 Greencroft Gardens, N.W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional, restful and homelike, quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns; single night visitors catered for. Eccles Tel. MAI 2634.

LONDON Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1.—Bed-sitting rooms from 14/6; fitted gas rings; meals by arrangement. Victoria 3306.

LONDON, S. W. 5.—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20, Bramham Gardens, Earl's Court. FRO. 1663.

LONDON Kensington — Comfortable furnished rooms, double or single; quiet, homely; some meals, if required; near Christian Science church. 45 Russell Rd., Western 0881.

### TEACHERS

ENGLISH Lessons to Foreigners. French Lessons, Speech Training and Play Reading. AMY FISHER, 2 Edmunds Walk, London, N. 2.

### TEA ROOMS

Meet for lunch or tea at:
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Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

### TYPEWRITING

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## England

### LONDON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Charles H. Baber LTD.
*for*
Scientific Foot Fitting
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

TAGNEY & RANDELL
Limited
*Tailors*
10 Symons Street, SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1.
The highest grade tailoring at very moderate prices.
Military Uniforms
Est. 1845 Sloane 1659

CHAS. HAYWARD
Hair Specialist
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed
The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method
68 Queensway, Bayswater, W.
Bayswater 2615

ALAN McAFEE, LTD.
38 Dover Street, London, W. 1
*Ladies' and Men's*
SPORTS SHOES
and
RIDING BOOTS

HERBERT B. PIKE
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser*
PERMANENT WAVING
*Steam Process, No Heater System*
68 Gloucester Road, S. W. (St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

Ethel Oakley Ltd.
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
Artists in Hairdressing Beauty Culture
*(Phyllis Earle Methods)*
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0943

HARTNOLLS
*Printers and Stationers*
BRIXTON 1084
Enquiries invited for Lecture and all kinds of Commercial Printing
50, Robsart Street, Brixton, S. W. 9

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS CURLS TAKEN

## ENGLAND

### LONDON N.—Finchley

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Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO AND TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
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Would like to Serve you too!

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*Millinery*
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(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
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PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
*Reached and Maintained by*
ROBERT MORLEY & CO. LTD.
of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
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Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
*Factory always open for inspection*

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Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

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SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
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*Fancy Draper*
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Family Bakers and Confectioners
REFRESHMENT CONTRACTORS
Tel. PUTNEY 0765
Head Office—28 High St., Barnes, S. W. 13
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## Ireland

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Switzer's HAIRDRESSING
SWITZERS offer a service unexcelled in Dublin for skill and artistry. Eugene Permanent Waving a speciality.
Merely standard charges
SWITZER & CO., Ltd.
GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
for Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & CO. Ltd.
P. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
138 STEPHEN'S GREEN

HELY'S
DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
*Family Grocers and Provision Merchants*
Head Office—36, Grafton St. Dublin
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Main St., Dundrum, Co.
54 Dublin St., Carlow
93 Clanbrassil St., Dundalk
112 O'Connell St., Limerick

STEPHENS & BOURKE Ltd.
*Court Shoe Makers*
AGENTS FOR
*Sir Herbert Barker, Cantilever and "Lotus" and "Delta" Shoes*
26 Stephen's Green
14 College Green DUBLIN
216 Lr. Rathmines Road

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BEAUTIFUL MINIATURES from life or photo. H. M. Forces and Families. Special price 5 guineas, with pocket case 5½ guineas. GRACE CRESWELL, A.R.M.S. 13 St. George's Square, London, S. W. 1. VICtoria 3306

### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER now welcomes passing or permanent guests of all ages: week-ends a speciality. 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359

### INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
81 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

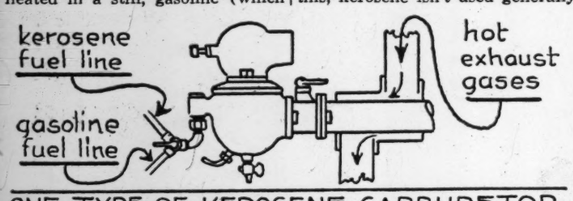
# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *Why Kerosene Can Be Used in Tractors But Not in Automobiles?*

On several counts, it would seem that kerosene is a very desirable automobile fuel. To begin with, it comes from the same source as gasoline, both fuels being the result of the distillation of petroleum or crude oil. As crude oil is heated in a still, gasoline (which is the lightest portion) is formed first, followed next by kerosene, and then by distillate, etc.



ONE TYPE OF KEROSENE CARBURETOR

Another obvious point in favor of kerosene is that it sells for a lower price per gallon. A less commonly known fact is that kerosene is not only cheaper but contains more heat energy or power per gallon than does gasoline. Kerosene is rated as having a slightly greater number of B. T. U.'s per pound than gasoline and (being a heavier liquid) also has more pounds to the gallon.

The reason why, in spite of all this, kerosene isn't used generally in automobiles is that it is extremely hard to vaporize. In order to run a motor with kerosene, the fuel must be heated to a temperature of about 200° Fahrenheit, almost that of boiling water.

This necessity for a hot motor is not so serious a drawback in tractors. The tractor is a relatively slow-speed engine and is seldom started more than once or twice a day. In most cases the tractor is started on gasoline and then switched over to kerosene after it has run several minutes so as to become hot enough to vaporize the heavier fuel.

The automobile engine, on the other hand, is a high-speed power plant especially designed for cool operation. In the automobile, combating heat is important. Heat is destructive. It increases friction and accelerates wear. In a high-speed engine the heat necessary for the vaporization of kerosene would be most undesirable, whereas in the slower tractor engine it does not amount to such a large factor.

Experiments with special carburetors which preheat the kerosene for automobile use have been attempted, but without much success as compared with the results obtainable with gasoline.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

## Enemies

Observe your enemies, for they first find out your faults.—Antisthenes.

Have you fifty friends? It is not enough. Have you one enemy? It is too much.—Italian proverb.

We should never make enemies, if for no other reason, because it is so hard to behave toward them as we ought.—Palmer.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies we should find in each man's sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.—Longfellow.

## Nature Notes

**By John N. Meissner**

**PINTAIL DUCK**

**Ancient Egyptians called the pintail duck "The son of the sun" and regarded it as a sacred bird. One of the shyest, fastest of all ducks, it travels at from 40 to 100 miles an hour; winters in the West Indies and Gulf States; nests in Greenland, North Dakota and Hudson Bay regions. In July pintails can't fly at all. That's when they shed their feathers.**

## Party Fun

### *Words Which Are Letters*

Type the following dozen definitions on slips of paper which are to be distributed among your guests:

1. To rot.
2. An animal.
3. Like beads.
4. To surpass.
5. A trailing plant.
6. Prison.
7. Full of seeds.
8. More than enough.
9. A girl's name.
10. Attempt.
11. A corded cloth.
12. Not difficult.

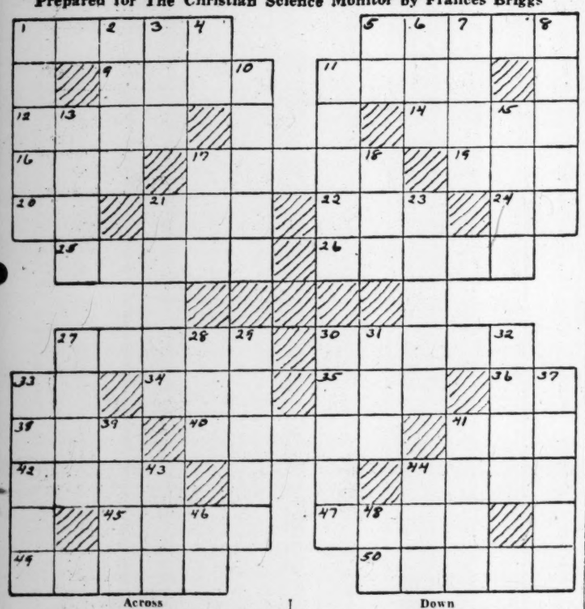
The object of this paper and pencil game is to supply twelve words which may each be expressed by two letters. An example is A wigwam. Ans. TP (tepee).

**Answers**

DK (decay), CL (seal), BD (beady), XL (excel), IV (ivy), JL (jail), CD (seedy), XS (excess), LN (Ellen) or LC (Elsie), SA (essay, PK (pique, EZ (easy).

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—What was first name of Hals, Dutch painter?
5—What was a badge of manhood in Bible times?
9—You should look before you do what?
11—For your kodak.
12—Children laughed to see what animal at school?
14—Who is a character in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
16—What is a city of Peru?
17—What is a manufacturing city of France?
19—What is William Thornhill's title in "Vicar of Wakefield"?
20—What is 14th letter of Greek alphabet?
21—The leatherback is found in warm what?
22—What is a river of France and Belgium?
24—Where is Hearts Content (abbr.)?
25—A petrel is said to be active before what?
26—Dorcas did what for the poor?
27—Ivar Kreuger was known as what kind of king?
30—What is capital of Bulgaria?
33—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?
34—What is used for weeding?
35—What is jungle dwelling in "Lakme"?
36—Where is Monticello, where Jefferson lived (abbr.)?
38—Mischievous child is what?
40—Scenes of opera "Louise" are laid where?
41—To put on.
42—Who is a child in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
44—Chinese secret society is what?
45—Mount —— is a town of North Carolina.
47—What bird is said to laugh?
49—What is stage name of Mrs. Charles MacArthur?
50—Numerous knights sought what?

**Down**

1—Man's name signifying "happy."
2—Girl's name signifying "dear."
3—What State is between South Dakota and Kansas (abbr.)?
4—What is a symbol for samarium?
5—What prefix denotes "two"?
6—What cloth measure is now little used?
7—What herdsman became a prophet?
8—Rumpelstiltskin was what?
10—Who was last king of Troy?
11—Victoria —— are in Africa.
13—In mythology, what Sicilian youth was beloved by the nymph Galatea?
15—Mme. Otto Goldschmidt was better known by what name?
17—Children of whom were turned into swans?
18—Center of a flower is called what?
21—If you were in Fort Worth Texas, in what direction would you travel to reach Corpus Christi?
23—Who wrote of Lugnasad?
27—Who is the smith in "Ring of the Nibelung"?
28—What is tube or quill upon which silk is wound?
29—What is an antonym of "buoyant"?
30—What lake of Scotland is near the western coast?
31—What suffix means "abounding in"?
32—What river is associated with Shakespeare?
33—Who is a schoolmaster in "Comedy of Errors"?
37—Who bore the grail in Sir Galahad's vision (sing)?
39—Would you wear, play, or ride a pantaleon?
41—Portuguese lady is called what?
43—To be situated.
44—What do you call a rocky pinnacle?
46—Rupees (abbr.)
48—Who was a very tall king of Bible times?

**(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)**

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

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**Espil, Dr. Felipe A.** (fâ-lē′-pâ ĕs-pēl′) — Argentina's Ambassador to the United States.

**Gagnon, H. R.** (gȧ′-nyôN′)— Superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

**Lapointe, Ernest** (ĕr′-nĕst′ lȧ′-pwĂNt′) — Canada's Minister of Justice.

**Maximovitch, Vojin** (vô′-yin mäk′-sī-mô′-vich)—Yugoslavian Inspector of National Defense.

**Nichi Nichi** (nī′-chī′ nī′-chī′) — A leading Japanese newspaper.

**Olgiata** (ôl-jä′-tä) — Italian village near Rome, scene of the signing of the French-Italian armistice.

**Oong Wen-hao, Dr.** (wûng′ wûn′-hou′)—Chinese Minister of Economic Affairs.

**Plaza, Galo** (gä′-lō plä′-sä) —Defense Minister of Ecuador.

**Sulina** (soō-lē′-nä)—Danube port placed by Rumania under Russian control.

**Zanuck, Darryl F.** (dăr′-ĭl zăn′-ŭk) — Moving picture producer.

**From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Bucovina** (bōō′-kô-vē′-nä)—Province of Rumania now partly occupied by Russia.

**Giurgiu** (jōōr′-jōō)—Danube port placed by Rumania under Russian control.

**Pruth River** (prōōt) — New boundary line between Rumania and Soviet Russia.

**Vichy** (Fr. vē-shē′, Engl. vish′-ī) — New seat of the French Parliament.

Key: āle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hĕre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

**Room to Spread**

More than half of the earth's people live on 5 per cent of the land.

**Summer Fun**

**Vacationing Youngsters Snapped at Atlantic City**

## Expensive Word

The word "please" costs ten million dollars a year and more in the Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices alone. It has been estimated that this amount is what the people of the United States pay in telegraph tolls just to add the word of courtesy. It is money well spent. The returns from the investment are respect, friendship, and a goodwill. "Life is not so short," writes Ralph Waldo Emerson, "but there is always time for courtesy."

A wise man once wrote, "I do not know of a more certain key to success than courtesy. It will carry you further in this world and cost you less than any other single quality you could possess. If I could talk in twenty languages, I would preach courtesy in all of them."

You may be sure that one must do more than embody in his message the words "please" and "thank you," important though these expressions may prove to be. He must not only write these words; he must feel them toward his reader.—From "Effective Business Correspondence," by Robert Ray Auner.

## Where Would You Find—

**Answers**

1. A mountain chain in Scotland, dividing the Highlands from the Lowlands.
2. A city in Alabama named for an Indian chief; the name means black warrior.
3. Rio Piedras, P. R.
4. It lies at the southern end of Staten Island, and forms the western portion of lower New York Bay.
5. A small African antelope.
6. Del., Penna., N. J., Ga., Conn., Mass., Md., S. C., N. H., Va., N. Y., N. C., and R. I.
7. The palace of the Moorish kings and Spanish royalty at Seville.
8. A name given to the coast of Massachusetts, north of Boston.
9. Mr. Sokoloff conducts the Seattle Symphony Orchestra.
10. Idaho.

## In Lighter Vein

**Still Harder**

Small Sister: "This question asks, What is harder than a diamond? What is?"

Big Brother: "Making payments on it."

**Two Essentials**

"A successful trombone player, like a boxer, needs perfect breathing," says a writer.

And a long reach.—Wall Street Journal.

**Onward and Upward**

Friend: "I hear your son is getting on quite well."

Crabtree: "I'll say so! Two years ago he wore my old suits. Now I wear his."—Wall Street Journal.

**Curious Fact**

Life's Little Mystery (No. 1234-5678910): Girls wearing short gloves with sleeveless sun-tan dresses!

**A Mistake**

"But I asked you to get a new carpet."

"Oh, I thought you said get a new car, pet."—Wall Street Journal.

**Unexpected Complications**

A new bungalow was named "The Nutshell." It bore its name only a fortnight because the owner became exasperated by boys who called nearly every day to ask: "Is the Colonel in?"—Tit Bits.

Tit-Bits

**"Let me see! Did George say No. 10 platform at 6, or No. 6 platform at 10?"**

## Daily Anecdote

### *The Joke Bounced Back*

On one of their joint lecture tours Bill Nye, the humorist, and James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, had occasion to stop for dinner at a well-known Chicago hotel. Directly across the table from Nye was seated a dark gentleman with a heavy black mustache and a Mephistophelian goatee.

Nye recognized him instantly as Herrmann, the famous German magician, but beyond a quizzical stare, gave no sign that he knew him. Other diners at the table were watching closely. They were aware of the fact that Herrmann had prepared a little surprise for the humorist, but they had been sworn to secrecy.

Nye was about to use his fork on a lettuce leaf in his salad when he saw, lying beneath it, a scintillating diamond, set in a fine gold ring. Without betraying the least surprise, he lifted the ring from the salad bowl and then slipped it on his finger, conscious all the time that he was under everybody's close scrutiny.

Nye then turned to Riley and in the drawl of which he alone was capable, remarked:

"Strange, how careless I am getting to be, James. I am forever leaving my jewels in unlikely places."

If Herrmann was uneasy over the way Nye had taken calm possession of his ring, he was no doubt beside himself when the humorist later made a present of it to Joe, the Negro waiter. At this action Herrmann's fork rattled to the floor and he tugged at his mustachios, but he dared not cut in with an explanation. He grew more restless as half-suppressed titters escaped from the other occupants of the table.

Later that evening it became known that the magician had recovered the ring, which he valued at $2,000, after giving Joe, the waiter, an unusually large tip.

## Where Would You Find—

1. The Grampians?
2. Tuscaloosa?
3. The University of Puerto Rico?
4. Raritan Bay?
5. A steinbok?
6. The thirteen original states?
7. The Alcazar?
8. The North Shore?
9. An orchestra conducted by Nicolai Sokoloff.
10. The Gem State?

**Answers appear on this page.**

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Not to Be Separated*

Oklahoma City, Okla.

The boy's yellow mongrel pup was in the community pound, picked up by the authorities for not having a license tag. Three dollars, the price of the tag, seemed to be an enormous sum for a boy to raise, even in the summer—the best time for lawn-mowing and other odd jobs.

However, the youngster took what he had, twenty-five cents, and went to the place where the dog was held. He asked if he could take the dog out on probation for a short time, in exchange for the quarter, and return him if he could not raise the additional amount. But laws are laws and the poundmaster would not make any such deal. Still persistent the boy asked if he could leave the quarter as a deposit, as evidence of good faith, and in return sought the assurance that the dog would not be disposed of.

The poundmaster, however, refused the amount, and assured the youngster that no harm would come to the dog, and he felt certain that arrangements could be made about the payment of the three dollars.

When the boy came again to the pound, he still lacked the necessary fee, but to the boy's surprise, the poundmaster handed him a receipt for three dollars, with a notation that the amount in full, including the license and bill for care had been paid.

A group of people in a downtown office building had heard about the situation and had immediately raised the amount between them.

So a yellow mongrel dog, and a happy small boy left the building feeling that it was a pretty good world after all.

## Daily Quotation

*BE not simply good —be good for something!*—THOREAU.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Could Play All Day on a One-Hole Golf Course*

By Le Pelley

THIS GAME OF GOLF LOOKS EASY ENOUGH — YOU KEEP SCORE FOR ME, SUSIE...
ONE
OOOOF
WELL.. THAT'S EIGHT!
UMPF
CLUMPFF
THAT'S SEVENTEEN — ARE YOU STILL SUPPOSED TO BE ON THE FIRST TEE ?
THIRTY-SIX — THAT'S A GOOD SCORE. LET'S QUIT BEFORE WE HAVE TO CHASE THE BALL ....

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Looks as Though My Wish Were Coming True—*

By Rodgers

This A.M. I was thinking how nice it would be to be at Uncle George's farm—
BOW-WOW
And wishing the Boss and I were there, when I heard a dog barking—
"Why, that sounds like ol' Jerry!" I said to myself as I dashed out to investigate—
And sure enough, there was Jerry and Uncle George. "Come on, Snubs," the Boss called, "Uncle George is going to take us out to the farm"—
Boy! How's that for service?

## The Adventures of Waddles—*More 'Fun'*

By The Hagers

IN WOOD-DUCK'S TEAROOM WE SAT DOWN TO HAVE A BITE OF LUNCH IN TOWN.
"THEIR SPECIALTY IS SALLY-LUNN," I QUACKED. "DON'T YOU THINK THIS IS FUN?"
BUT AUNT MATILDA WATCHED THE CROWD; THEN IN DISMAY CRIED VERY LOUD,
"ARE THESE DUCKS HERE TO WATCH US EAT?" SAID I, "THEY'RE WAITING FOR YOUR SEAT."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## Ships to Save the Children

Thousands and thousands of children in Great Britain are facing the horrors of total war.

Does this mean anything to Americans?

Evidently it does mean something, for through various organizations and individual action homes have been found in the United States for great numbers of these young evacuees—if they can be brought over.

On the other side, it is reported that applications had been made for more than 100,000 to be transported to British dominions and the United States—before the Government in London regretfully announced that the whole program "must be postponed for the present" due to lack of sufficient naval vessels to convoy the ships.

For a time it appeared that official red tape was the hampering factor in preventing a quick mass exodus of these unoffending victims of war before the German invasion. Now the American Government has acted to simplify regulations, to admit some refugees as temporary visitors, to accept affidavits of organizations as assurance of the child's care, and to have papers ready at all times for about 10,000 children beyond those for whom transportation is available.

Doubtless sensitive to isolationist sentiment, the American official attitude has been that the problem of providing safe transport for these thousands of children is exclusively a British responsibility. Will American public sentiment be content to take this attitude? Can Americans live in peace with their own consciences if they smugly leave tens of thousands of bewildered youngsters to their fate among whistling bombs and bullets?

One of the less comprehensible and less admirable phases of American attitudes toward events abroad during this war is the fact that thousands in the United States appear consciously to have steeled themselves against any appeals of sympathy, against any distinctions between right and wrong, against any response not based on cold self-interest regardless of what may happen to the rest of the world and civilization.

This attitude aims, of course, at assuring that the United States shall not become involved in the war. But there is at least one possible way of assisting in the evacuation of British children without becoming a participant in the war.

This method would require one minor amendment of the Neutrality Act. It would contemplate the sending of Red Cross ships to England or Ireland to bring as many as possible of the evacuee children to American shores. The Neutrality Act of 1939 specified that American Red Cross ships might carry workers and supplies to ports in the war zones which are forbidden to merchant ships flying the American flag. An amendment adopted only last month removed the requirement that authorities must first obtain assurances of safe conduct from the belligerents.

In the case of ships for the English children it would be desirable to ask for safe conduct assurances from the German Government notwithstanding this exemption. If Reichsführer Hitler should ask whether Americans would be willing to do the same for German children, the answer would be "yes," though it is unlikely he would permit them to leave the Fatherland.

Authors of the neutrality legislation could hardly foresee that such a situation as this might arise. Hitherto the need has been only for carrying aid abroad. Legal provision exists for rescue ships to bring stranded American citizens back home, but not to transport persons of another nationality to the United States. The National Maritime Union has offered to furnish seamen without pay for such a mission. Undoubtedly Red Cross contributors would be glad to have their money used for the expenses of such voyages, and the Maritime Commission could assist in furnishing vessels.

Such ships, according to present law, would travel clearly identified, unarmed and without convoy. If one of them were sunk, the offense would not be against the United States so much as against the morality and sensibilities of mankind. But surely one can trust that vessels on a purely humane errand would be allowed to go unmolested.

Congress on its return to session next week should act instantly to amend the Neutrality Act so as to permit this use of American ships. The enactment ought not to require more than a few days.

## The Churchill Speech

One may turn back many a page of British history to find words that speak for Britain as convincingly—as truly in the brave British idiom—as did Winston Churchill's on Sunday. Listeners, be they friends or enemies, must sense the military value of such a speech as the British Prime Minister broadcast to the world.

It is a value to be compared to that of guns and tanks and planes and men, possibly to be rated even more highly in a time when military victories have been achieved in such great part by assaults on citadels of national spirit. There will be no open cities in Britain, Mr. Churchill indicates. Not London even; not one Englishman's home.

It is a significant thought that while Bastille Day came once again to a Paris whose physical beauty is still intact, Frenchmen were under orders not to listen to Mr. Churchill's words since these were a "foreign broadcast." A world that loved Paris and felt relieved at the order to make it an "open city" today strangely feels a sense of additional security and relief in Mr. Churchill's reference to "London in ashes." This is because many are beginning to understand a situation described by an Italian newspaper the other day when it said that the "Axis conquers its enemies one by one."

Against the extension of that conquest, however, are "a thousand armed ships," and more. Mr. Churchill called attention to the truly remarkable fact that after ten months of U-boat warfare Britain today has a substantially larger tonnage under its own flag than at the beginning of the war, exclusive of foreign ships now under its control, that its food reserves are higher than they have ever been and that Britain is prepared for assault in a way which should oblige the Nazis to revamp any plans more than a month old.

Not only in the physical stamina that Britain has stored up, however, but in the motive for making it known to the world and to the British people themselves does one find the most inspiring reason to believe that Britain will stand. As Mr. Churchill described this motive, "it is right to show that the good cause can command the means of survival." Mr. Churchill plainly wanted the world to believe in Britain's determination to meet the Nazi threat in a way it has never yet been met, and in so doing to "serve an unfolding purpose." His were words that make one sure that they will be matched by deeds.

## Peace Plank

The Republicans at Philadelphia attempted to take upon themselves the mantle of a "peace party" and to push the Democrats into a corner labeled "war party." President Roosevelt neatly escaped from that box when he declared the new defense program would be used for no European wars. Now Senator Wheeler and others are putting great pressures on the Democratic convention at Chicago to fashion a "peace plank" which will win the isolationist vote.

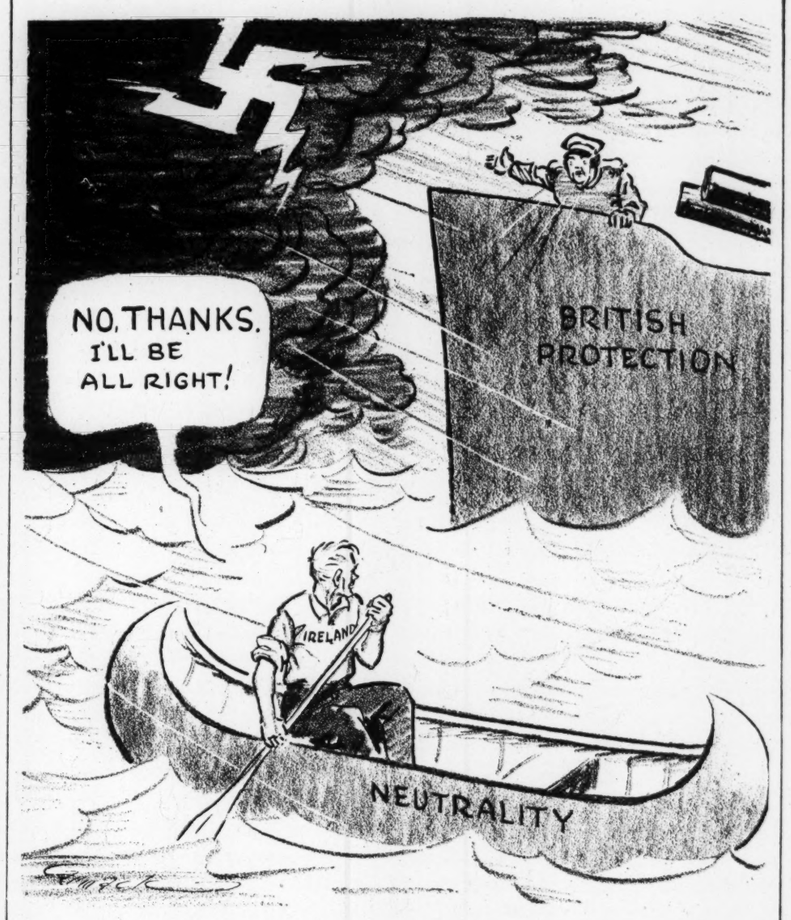
We believe this would be a disservice to the Democratic Party and to the Nation. From the Party's standpoint it would lose the favor President Roosevelt has won by his diplomatic resistance to totalitarian aggression. And from the standpoint of intelligent debate of American foreign policy any pretense by either party that it is offering peace to the people is deceptive and stultifying. The very fact of the new defense program shows plainly that no one can guarantee peace to America.

Everyone wants peace. Anybody would vote for peace. But if the parties attempt to "sell" themselves to voters on promises to keep out of war, they will merely conduct what Herbert Hoover called an "auction" instead of an election. They will be pandering to one of the weaknesses of democracy at a time when the United States should be demonstrating the strength of self-government. We do not believe the people will be deceived. They know that the people of other countries also wanted to keep out of war. They know other peoples made war more certain by failing earlier to unite against aggression. They know that the question is really, How can America best defend its interests and ideals?

---

It has been said that the average American dislikes arithmetic. In any event, the United States suddenly seems to be facing the problem of two oceans and only one fleet.

## Neutrality at Any Price?




# Barnum Brought Me Over

*A Show by Any Other Name—XX*

The Barnum & Bailey Circus was a British concern. Mr. Believe It or Not Ripley may not know this, but it's true. The Greatest Show on Earth was entirely a British corporation; its registered offices were in London, and its correct and legal title was Barnum & Bailey, Limited. And, outside of the stock owned by James A. Bailey, almost all the shares were in the hands of Britishers.

Back in 1897, when Bailey took the show overseas, it did such a tremendous business in England right from the jump-off that some astute financiers in the "City" realized it was a bonanza. They pointed out to Bailey that the circus could be made a British limited liability company at a handsome purchase price to him and that, at the same time, he could remain as Managing Director and run it exactly as he had always done. This last proviso had to be made perfectly plain to him before he eventually consented. When the stock issue was made, the shares went like hot cakes with the British investing public. Although they were placed on the market at a premium, the entire amount of stock offered was taken up within a few hours after the prospectus appeared in the London newspapers.

* * *

To James A. Bailey the stock deal made no difference. Just another fortune added to what he had already made. He continued to direct the Greatest without advice, playing the lone hand he always had. Personally, I have never believed he quite understood the whole affair. *La haute finance* was, perhaps, something out of his ken.

I suppose one proof that he was no real financier was that, characteristically and quixotically, he insisted on the insertion in the articles of association of the new corporation of a clause deferring all dividends to himself until the show's annual revenue provided a specified dividend to all the other shareholders. Wall Street he shunned as he did the race-track, and he considered those who played the ponies fools. His interest in horses found its satisfaction in driving a fast team of trotters, his one physical relaxation. Real estate was something tangible, and his bankers took care of that class of investment for him. I doubt if he ever cut a coupon off a bond.

The bond he could understand was a man's word. His own was accepted by those who knew him as a gilt-edged security. The Jewish horse trader in Brooklyn who for years scoured the United States for the rare type of baggage horse Bailey insisted on (he had a standing order to purchase such horses as Bailey would use with the Greatest) never had nor required a written contract; builders of carved and gilded wagons, the businessmen of Bridgeport, Conn., where the show's many-acred winter quarters were situated; the Kentucky tentmaker whose yearly bill ran into five figures: all of them knew how good the showman's bond was.

* * *

I knew it. About the middle of one season on the road I received a cablegram from a friend in South Africa asking me to come out and join him in business there. His offer looked awfully good to me. After some hesitation I showed it to Bailey, hastening to explain that if I did decide to go I would, of course, wait until someone was groomed to take my place.

"You stay with me," he said quietly, "and in the fall we'll talk salary for next season. Whether you stay for next season or not, it will be worth a few hundred dollars to you."

I stayed, until his passing three years later. At the close of the season in which this little conversation took place, Mr. Bailey crossed over to my desk in our office in New York, opposite the old Waldorf-Astoria.

"Huh," he said, pushing a bit of paper into my hand with the curious little chuckle he had, "will that do?" The figures on the paper represented a handsome increase in my yearly salary.

"Yes," I nodded in smiling acceptance.

Then, drawing a big blue manila envelope from a pocket—he always carried a number of bills of high denomination on his person to meet the sudden emergencies a circus owner comes up against—he extracted three $100 bills.

"I promised you that as well," he added.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(Continued on this page this day each week)

# The High Cost of Elections

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Mary Hornaday

Quietly in the midst of defense preparations and third-term debate, Congress has just taken drastic steps to meet one of the great unsolved problems of Democratic government—regulation of the use of money in politics.

Outstanding among the new rules laid down in time for the 1940 presidential campaign are these:

No one national political committee may collect or spend more than $3,000,000.

No individual or corporation may contribute more than $5,000 in one year to any political campaign fund.

These restrictions go far beyond the original purpose of the first and second Hatch acts designed chiefly to extend to relief workers and Federal officeholders generally the rules against "pernicious political activity" long governing civil service employees. They are the culmination of half a century's effort on the part of political reformers, concerned about the high cost of electing Presidents of the United States.

* * *

How this cost has mounted, far out of proportion to the growth of the electorate in the last quarter of a century, is disclosed in expenditures of national party committees in the last seven presidential elections:

| | Republicans | Democrats |
|---|---|---|
| 1912 | $1,071,549 | $1,134,848 |
| 1916 | 2,441,565 | 2,284,590 |
| 1920 | 5,417,501 | 1,470,371 |
| 1924 | 4,020,478 | 1,108,836 |
| 1928 | 6,256,111 | 5,342,350 |
| 1932 | 2,900,052 | 2,245,975 |
| 1936 | 8,892,972 | 5,194,741 |

Counting in third parties, state political committees and miscellaneous organizations making reports, the Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee reckoned that Republicans, Democrats and Socialists together spent approximately $24,100,000 in the 1936 campaign. Noting also that much money is handed from person to person in campaigns and never accounted for, the committee added that "if it might venture an approximation of the total cost of the 1936 election, it would indicate a figure relatively double the sum which has been tabulated and presented."

To cut their 1940 expenditures to $3,000,000 in these days of large-scale radio and travel costs will undoubtedly mean much adjustment on the part of both national committees. Such retrenchments proved possible in 1932 when the depression cut deeply into campaign gifts.

* * *

Some students of the problem have doubted the wisdom of attempting to impose rigid limitations on the amounts that may be collected or expended in political campaigns. Such a law, they say, will be unenforceable. Dozens of decentralized committees may spring up, each ready to collect and spend $3,000,000. The large number of unofficial political committee and independent groups such as the Liberty League, Labor's Non-Partisan League, the Good Neighbor League, may be doubled or trebled, only complicating the task of publicizing the growing amounts being spent in electing a President.

Of some help in automatically regulating the top limit of political expenditures will be the new $5,000 contribution limit placed on individuals and organizations. This is the first limitation on the size of individual political contributions ever imposed by federal law.

The Senate Committee report shows that in the 1936 election 274 persons contributed $5,000 or more to the Republican National Committee and 175 gave $5,000 or over to the Democrats.

Organized labor's political contributions, highly significant for the first time in the 1936 campaign, will be hit hard by the new $5,000 limit. In 1936, trade unions contributed $770,218 to campaign funds. While these were channeled to the New Deal through various committees, the United Mine Workers, headed by John L. Lewis, made two flat sum contributions of $50,000 each to the Democratic National Committee.

Pressure for legal regulation of campaign contributions by trade unions has been mounting since 1936, especially among Republicans, who were forced to a similar sacrifice back in 1907 when the law forbidding political "fat-frying" of corporations and national banks was enacted.

* * *

Looking back it is safe to say that President-making in the United States today is much less dependent on the expenditure of money than it was 100 years ago. A far greater portion of the millions spent now is used for legitimate education of the electorate than then, though the total sums dealt with were smaller. Still there is much room for improvement.

Some students of political science think the Socialist Party has the right solution in requiring each party member to make a small monthly contribution by means of a stamp plan. If the flat restrictions about to be imposed on the two major parties prove unenforceable, agitation may increase for federal financing of political compaigns as a purifying measure, though it is debatable whether this would really be as satisfactory as the method of voluntary contributions.

# Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Peace at Any Price?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is America content to ask "Peace at any price"? Some prominent Americans go so far as to say that it is no concern of ours if England and France fall before the curse of the Nazi regime. Even Jesus made a weapon with which to force the money changers out of the temple, and we may be sure that if he were on earth today, he would still believe that his followers must take a strong stand against evil, even if it were necessary to use the methods of war to stamp it out. Surely timidity and over-much restraint are not going to help humanity at this sad hour, but a strong resolution to declare ourselves on the side of right and then be willing to follow it with action if necessary, would accomplish much.

I am heartily in agreement with editorials of The Christian Science Monitor, especially one which suggested that the Neutrality Act of 1937 should be discarded. That would make it possible for our pilots to volunteer, although this would not have been necessary if we had been better equipped and could have supplied France with needed weapons. It is unfortunate that the democracies did not stop the first aggressions, namely those made by Japan and Italy. This would probably have quelled Mr. Hitler's mad ambitions. As it is, the world has to combat the worst siege of mass mesmerism that could have been dreamed of, and after it has already gained a strong foothold. If the United States had been filling its responsible place in the universe and had been a member of the League, all this could have been averted, so it is not proper for us to say it is no concern of ours if Europe is enslaved by brutality.

Each one of us is on one side or the other—it is not possible to be entirely indifferent. By his kind of thinking, each places himself either on the side of Hitlerism, cruelty, animality, atheism or on the side of law and order, decency, kindness and normal human relationships. There is no half-way measure.

(MRS.) JUDITH KAENTSCH

Berkeley, Calif.

## Theater in London Today

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In connection with a letter recently published on your editorial page, signed by H. H. and marked "London," perhaps you'd like to hear another side to the story. Your correspondent opens his letter—"Despite dire developments and forebodings, places of amusement here in London seem to be as well patronized as ever," and goes on to give the impression that the theaters are doing very nicely for themselves.

On the same day that this letter was published, a woman arrived with her two small children at a small inn on the South Shore, at which I was staying. She had just come from London, flying to Paris before the crisis there, and sailing from Genoa on the Manhattan. I do hope she will not mind my quoting her, but her story seems so factual in comparison to the somewhat over-optimistic tone of your correspondent, that I have taken the liberty to do so.

The lady of whom I speak is an American, as is her husband. They have lived abroad for almost ten years and owned two moving picture theaters in London, one with a seating capacity of 3,000 and the other, I believe she said, was somewhat smaller. Attendance fell off immediately after the outbreak of the war. Then came the regulation that an audience could not number over 1,500 at one time, so that too many people would not be concentrated in one spot in the event of air raids. Added to this was the rule that each cinema would have to start its show at a different time every evening—6:30 one night, 9:30 perhaps the next, and 8:15 another. This meant consulting the newspaper every time a person wanted to go to the movies. It was very confusing and people sort of gave up. And besides all the rules and regulations, there were the blackouts. "And say what you may," she told us, "it gets you down after a few times, and people very naturally decided they'd rather stay at home and listen to the radio. Why, sometimes our audiences were only about twenty or thirty in number, in a house built for 3,000. So you can see that my husband's business was just collapsing day by day."

When they finally decided to bring the children back to America it meant, to their great disappointment, just locking the garage door on their car, which nobody wanted to buy—even for a song—because music won't run a car and there is nothing else to be had. Their furniture they hope to see again one day.

K. A. D.

Boston

## "Hypnotic Propaganda"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We must be more awake to the vanguard of "fifth column" tactics intended to foster apathy or to break down morale and resistance in every man, woman, and child in nations subject to attack from the enemies of Christianity and democracy. The world has witnessed the uncovering of "secret weapons" of the totalitarians.

Instead of deploring such methods and being shocked, terrorized, or even indifferent and apathetic thereto, every American should rejoice and be grateful that "to be forewarned is to be forearmed." Every negative thought or expression in rehearsing the dangers facing the remaining democracies, from a defeatist viewpoint, is, in itself, a subtle "fifth column" wedge, preparing the way for the next and more open attack.

Every one of us should be carefully "patrolling" our thinking every waking hour that we may detect and at once destroy all "fifth column" suggestions coming to us disguised as our own thinking or that of "someone who knows what he is talking about." The very air is surcharged with such hypnotic propaganda. There can be no invasion of our country and our civil and spiritual rights if we vigilantly build our defenses with positive, right thinking which will protect us from any invasion of our mental domain.

Moral re-armament, if taken seriously, should meet this situation and educate us and our children so as to make it impossible for anyone to give audience to any phase of propaganda.

A. G. L.

Concord, N. H.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